

U.S. sees START impediment

LONDON (R) — U.S. experts said Monday that Washington and Moscow were unlikely to arrive at a strategic arms treaty this year if the Soviet Union insisted on including the issue of sea-launched missiles. Max Kampelman, who leads the U.S. team at arms control talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva, said he did not think the two sides would agree this year on how to verify reductions in sea-launched cruise missiles (SLCMs). He told a satellite television news conference from Washington that agreement on a strategic arms reduction treaty (START) this year was possible if the SLCMS verification issue could be treated separately. "If the Soviets continue to insist on the view that SLCMS should be resolved then we won't have a START treaty this year," Kampelman said. President Reagan, who must stand down after U.S. elections this year, and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had wanted to cap their Moscow summit last month by signing the START treaty, but were unable to finish work on the agreement. Kampelman said the U.S. side was surprised the Soviet Union changed its position last December to make agreement on sea-launched missile verification a condition for a START accord.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الراية

France recalls aircraft carrier

BAHRAIN (AP) — France has quietly withdrawn an aircraft carrier from the Arabian Sea, in a move that French sources say was part of its agreement with Iran to restore diplomatic relations earlier this month. The 32,781-ton carrier Clemenceau was pulled out of the region and sent back to home port at Toulon in the past few weeks. It will not be replaced in the foreseeable future, according to the sources. The withdrawal of the Clemenceau leaves France with about 10 warships in the Gulf and nearby waters. These include four destroyers, three frigates and a pair of minesweepers. The French fleet, based at Djibouti, has the mission of defending French interests in the Indian Ocean and the adjoining waters and, for the past year, showing "resolve" against Iran, according to French officials. However, the French sources said Iranian officials pressed for the removal of the Clemenceau as part of the agreement under which the two countries restored diplomatic relations last week after an 11-month break. The May release of the last three French hostages held by pro-Iranian factions in Beirut and the repayment of a billion-dollar loan to France were also of the agreement to resume ties.

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AROUND THE WORLD...

Murphy: U.S. wants peace conference

ABU DHABI (AP) — The United States hopes to convene an international peace conference "as soon as possible" U.S. envoy Richard Murphy said Monday on arriving for a one-day visit to the United Arab Emirates, the Emirates News Agency (WAM) said. Abu Dhabi is the third stop of an eight-state tour. Murphy has already held talks with officials in Saudi Arabia and North Yemen, discussing the Middle East peacekeeping process and ways to end the Gulf war.

Cyprus holds Turkish soldier

NICOSIA (R) — A Greek-Cypriot court ordered the detention Monday of a Turkish soldier arrested after he crossed from Turkish-Cypriot territory. A police prosecutor told the court Maktut Nadir Ecek, 20, was suspected of theft after being found Sunday in the Athienou area east of Nicosia with keys and other objects taken from two cars. Ecek, a member of the Turkish force which has occupied northern Cyprus since 1974, was arrested in a part of the U.N. buffer zone dividing the island whose limits are disputed by the Greek Cypriots.

18 Israelis injured in explosion

TEL AVIV (AP) — An explosion in a pizzeria injured 18 Israelis, one seriously, demolished two floors of a building and overturned cars in a seaside resort north of Tel Aviv, hospital officials and Israeli army radio said. Initial information indicated the explosion in Herzliya Pituach, 10 kilometres from Tel Aviv, was caused by a gas leak, Tel Aviv police said.

Amnesty sees torture, murder in Sri Lanka

LONDON (R) — Amnesty International Tuesday alleged torture, political killings and continuing "disappearances" of prisoners in Sri Lanka and called on the government to end human rights abuses. The London-based human rights organisation said dozens of prisoners were "disappearing" in the south of the island, amnestied prisoners had been tortured and Indian peace-keeping troops had committed reprisal killings, rape and other acts of brutality. Nearly 650 Tamils were still being held in detention without trial, despite an amnesty last July that provided for their release. Sri Lankan security forces were responsible for the "disappearance" of 685 Tamils between 1983 and July 1987, none of whom had been accounted for.

Turkey, Soviet Union to open crossing

ANKARA (R) — Turkey and the Soviet Union signed an agreement in Ankara Monday to reopen their only civilian road crossing after 51 years, Turkish officials said. The crossing at Sarp on the Black Sea will be the only land link between the Soviet Union and a member of the NATO Western alliance. Hundreds of families were split up when Moscow closed it before World War II. Officials said a bridge had to be built on the Turkish side of the rugged frontier before the crossing could be opened. Work on the bridge has not yet started.

Namphy declares himself president

PORT-AU-PRINCE (AP) — Lieutenant-General Henry Namphy declared himself president of Haiti Monday, after troops stormed the national palace and deposed civilian President Leslie Manigat. "The future of democracy and liberty was at stake. The army must protect the superior interests of the country and must head the country," Namphy said in a speech broadcast late Monday morning on national television from the presidential palace. "To this end, a military government has been formed with, as president, Gen. Henri Namphy," he said (see page 8).

Bonn warns South Africa

BONN (R) — West Germany will consider sanctions against South Africa if it rejects clemency appeals for six blacks sentenced to hang for their alleged part in the murder of a black councillor, official sources said Monday. Government spokesman Herbert Schmueling denied reports that the European Economic Community (EEC) countries had agreed to recall their ambassadors to Pretoria if the "Sharpeville six" were hanged. But official sources said Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had directed that Bonn's Ambassador Immo Stabitz be recalled for consultations should the death sentences be carried out.

Egypt's NDP appeals to opposition

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's ruling party urged opposition parties Monday to reverse a decision to boycott local council elections later this year. "I wish the opposition would review their decision," Youssef Wali, deputy prime minister and secretary-general of the National Democratic Party (NDP), said in an interview with the party's weekly newspaper Mayo. The five opposition parties decided Saturday to boycott next September's local elections in protest at a new law that requires parties to field a list of candidates in each constituency.

Palestinian fighting erupts again

BEIRUT (R) — Renewed battles between rival Palestinian factions erupted Monday at Beirut's battered Shatila refugee camp, police said. Fighters loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and rivals from a breakaway group led by Abu Musa fought with artillery, mortars and rocket-propelled grenades in the narrow alleys of the shantytown.

16 injured in Transcaucasian unrest

MOSCOW (R) — Fresh violence was reported in Transcaucasia Monday with officials saying 16 people were injured in weekend clashes between Azerbaijanis and Armenians. Dissidents in Moscow said there were 12 deaths. Yerevan Radio broadcast a statement by Armenian President Grant Voskanyan who said 16 people were hurt in the fighting in the region of Masis, a town 14 kilometres south of the Armenian capital and near the Turkish border. Voskanyan also appealed for calm in the Sunday radio broadcast, the British Broadcasting Corporation's monitoring service reported Monday.

New U.S.-Greek talks on bases

ATHENS (R) — The United States and Greece resumed talks on U.S. military bases Monday, less than two months before a deadline set by Athens for a new agreement. Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu met his foreign minister and the Greek negotiating team to give final instructions shortly before the week-long round of talks opened, a government spokesman said. Papandreu has said repeatedly that formal notification will be given on July 31 that the bases must be dismantled unless a new agreement is reached by then.

U.S. boosts Philippines army

MANILA (AP) — The United States delivered eight helicopters to the Philippine armed forces Monday as communist rebels renewed threats that American servicemen, civilians and installations in the country were targets of attacks. The refurbished Vietnam-war vintage UH-1 helicopters would be used to reinforce the military's counterinsurgency effort against the 25,000-strong New People's Army, the Communist Party's armed wing.



U.S.-JORDAN COOPERATION: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday confers with a delegation representing the U.S. Council for Arab-American Affairs on the role of the council and means to activate U.S.-Jordanian cooperation in fields of economy, culture and tourism. The delegation includes former American Treasury Secretary David Kennedy and renowned heart surgeon Russel Nelson (see page 3)

Economic summit hails thaw in East-West ties

TORONTO (Agencies) — The economic summit partners Monday hailed recent improvements in Western relations with the Soviet Union and urged Washington and Moscow to work for sweeping strategic arms cuts.

"Since our last meeting, progress has been made between the United States and the Soviet Union in agreeing to reduce nuclear weapons in a manner which accords fully with the security interests of each of our countries," the summit leaders said in a joint political statement issued on the second day of a three-day summit.

The leaders pledged their "full contribution" to international efforts in resettling Afghan refugees, and while welcoming U.S.-Soviet reductions in nuclear arms, said the Soviet military buildup in the Far East was a

"major source of instability in Asia."

In a statement read by Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark, the leaders took "positive note" of East European countries' growing interest in ending their economic isolation, but said commerce with those countries should be on a commercial basis under the rules of international trade.

The statement said "terrorists must not go unpunished" and endorsed the principle that hijacked aircraft should not be allowed to take off once they have landed.

On drugs, the leaders supported the recent U.S. initiative for a special task force to coordinate the global fight against narcotics and said greater efforts are especially needed "to trace,

freeze and confiscate the proceeds of drug traffickers and to curb money laundering."

Left out of the joint statement were several contentious regional issues where the leaders took an unofficial stand.

On the Middle East, they said the Palestinian uprising on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza showed the need for a negotiated settlement between Israel and the Arabs.

On South Africa, they called for clemency for the Sharpeville six. The six blacks — five men and one woman — have been sentenced to hang for lynching a black councillor.

On Southeast Asia, they called for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and reestablishment of the country's independence.

Rightists gain in Ozal's party

ANKARA (R) — A right-wing faction with Muslim fundamentalist leanings has won a strong voice in Turkey's ruling party, still reeling from an attempt to assassinate Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

Party officials said Monday Mehmet Koceler and 29 followers won seats on the Motherland Party's new 50-member top decision-making body in a secret ballot of about 2,000 delegates.

They belong to a so-called Holy Alliance forged by Koceler with a rightist group whose members backed the ultra-rightist Nationalist Movement Party (NMP), banned after the 1980 army coup.

The man held for shooting Ozal, Kartal Demirag, belonged to the Grey Wolves, a killer organisation affiliated to the NMP and blamed for much of the extremist violence which claimed more than 5,000 lives in the late 1970s.

Ozal, who formed the Motherland Party for the 1983 general election which ended three years of military rule, was re-elected chairman by an unanimous vote shortly after he was shot in the hand Saturday.

The result of the election to the new central decision committee Sunday night put Koceler, a



Turgut Ozal, his injured hand in a sling, attends his ruling Motherland Party congress in Ankara Sunday

Motherland deputy chairman with a Muslim fundamentalist past, in a strong position to succeed Ozal if the prime minister stands for the Turkish presidency next year.

Ozal, his right hand in a sling, told delegates before the vote: "I am warning those who would disrupt our unity and solidarity. I

can be very harsh when the need arises."

Ozal told reporters he felt close to death when he was shot Saturday, but he said: "I was not afraid." Ozal later told state television that all politicians had enemies as well as supporters, "so such incidents are unavoidable."

The prime minister, who regards the party as centrist, added: "We have formed the party with hard struggles. It is my persistent wish that the party remains a very strong one in Turkish politics." His warning was apparently directed at Koceler, centre of a storm last December when Ozal omitted him from the cabinet after being returned to power in a general election.

Party sources said Ozal was now likely to give Koceler, 44, a cabinet post in a reshuffle. Aides say Ozal, 60, will probably seek the presidency late next year when the seven-year term of Kenan Evren, who as a general led the 1980 coup, ends. The president appoints the prime minister.

Evren vetoed Koceler's candidacy in the 1983 election along with that of about 100 others from all shades of political life. Koceler was mayor of Konya, a stronghold of religious fundamentalism in central Anatolia, before the coup.

Police have made no statement on inquiries into the attempt to kill Ozal. Fifteen people were wounded in a hail of police gunfire after two shots were fired at Ozal at the Motherland Party Congress.

State security court prosecutor Nusret Demiral told reporters that Demirag, who was shot by police and seized, had a sound mind and had shown no signs of regret.

PLO says Palestinian crops destroyed

Israelis close Arab charitable society

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army welded shut the doors of a Palestinian charitable association for two years on Monday, accusing its director of indoctrinating students and participate in violent demonstrations.

The director, Samiha Khalil, said her organisation, the Family Welfare Centre, helped girls and women in distress and was not involved in illegal activities.

Muna Rishmawi, a lawyer for Al Haq, a Palestinian human rights monitoring group, said the centre was the first charitable society to be ordered shut since the Palestinian uprising broke out over six months ago.

The army, however, has closed a Palestinian news agency, a weekly magazine published in English and Arabic, and a num-

ber of trade unions as part of its attempt to crush the uprising is known.

A Jewish farmer in southern Israel was found beaten to death Monday in an attack the army blamed on Palestinian nationalists from a nearby village in the occupied West Bank.

The body of Elihu Cohen, 30, was found in a field at the Shekef Moshav settlement early Monday.

Cohen would be the fourth Israeli killed in the uprising. At least 219 Palestinians have died in

the violence. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Israel would make what he called a suitable response to the killing.

Shamir did not specify, but Haim Kaufman, head of the parliamentary faction of Shamir's rightist Likud bloc, said a suitable response would be to expel to another country 100 Palestinians from the village.

Police rounded up about 20 Palestinians for questioning, and the army imposed a curfew on several nearby West Bank villages, Israeli Radio said.

On Monday, the Israeli army closed a wing of the Family Welfare Centre which provided preschool education, vocational classes and adult study courses to hundreds of Palestinian women and girls.

(Continued on page 5)

Iranian dissidents plan bigger assaults

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Iranian rebels, including women fighters, mopped up pockets of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's forces around the captured border town of Mehran Monday and said they plan bigger offensives aimed at toppling the Tehran regime.

Mahmoud Attai, chief of staff of the Iraqi-based National Liberation Army (NLA) which stormed Mehran Sunday, said in a communique: "We are contemplating much larger offensives for which the capture of the city of Mehran is considered only a prelude."

Bhutto wins legal battle

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan opposition leader Benazir Bhutto won a major legal battle against President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq Monday when the supreme court struck down a law barring her party from contesting elections.

The ruling on a petition brought by Bhutto clears the way for her Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and eight other groups to fight elections Zia has pledged to call by Aug. 26.

The 11-member court struck down part of the political parties act which banned parties from taking part in elections if they failed to register with the government election commission.

Bhutto's party and eight other members of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) alliance had refused to register, arguing that the requirement was unconstitutional.

The court declared the act's section relating to registration was "void in its entirety," reported the official APP news agency.

It said the section was "inconsistent with the fundamental rights enshrined in... the constitution."

Zia introduced party registration under a martial law decree in 1979, but later the same year banned political parties altogether.

The provision was retained in the parties act when political parties were allowed again after Zia ended martial law in December 1985.

On May 29, Zia sacked his civilian Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, dissolved the National Assembly and the four provincial assemblies and ordered fresh elections within 90 days.

But he has yet to set a date for the elections and it had remained unclear if he would permit all political parties to take part because of the registration bar.

The communique was teleaxed to the Jordan Times from the Baghdad headquarters of the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq, the main component in the NLA.

The NLA said that 22 brigades of its forces seized Mehran and high ground to the north and south Sunday in a three-pronged offensive codenamed "Forty Stars" along a 50-kilometre front.

"In this operation, which is still in progress, two strategic enemy bridges were blown up and completely destroyed. One of them was located along the north-south supply route and the other on the Mehran-Dehloran highway. The destruction of these bridges has seriously disrupted the logistic and supply operations of the enemy forces," the NLA communique said.

"In this large-scale offensive, tremendous amounts of heavy weapons, armored equipment and other arms and war material, worth nearly \$1 billion, was seized by the NLA forces."

The NLA offensive was the biggest the rebels have carried out since Mujahadeen leader Massoud Rajavi formed the NLA in June last year to rally dissidents opposed to the Tehran regime.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored by the AP in Nicosia, said that the attackers were Iraqi troops.

British MPs in Iran pursuing better ties

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Four British parliamentarians arrived in Iran Monday amid hopes that improving relations could lead to the release of three Britons held hostage in Lebanon.

The Iranian news agency IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, said Iranian Foreign Ministry and parliamentary officials welcomed the British delegation at Tehran airport.

Neither IRNA nor Tehran Radio said who the delegation — Conservative Members of Parliament (MPs) Cyril Townsend and Robert Hicks, Labour MP Tom Clarke, and House of Lords Peer Lord Tordoff — would meet.

The politicians, on a mission for the Church of England, said before leaving for Iran that they would raise the hostage issue in Tehran but would not try to negotiate their release.

Church envoy Terry Waite, journalist John McCarthy and Belfast teacher Brian Keenan are missing in Lebanon, believed kidnapped by pro-Iranian militants.

"We are cautiously optimistic that we can do something to improve U.K.-Iran relations which have been improving in the last few weeks," Townsend told an airport news conference in London.

Tehran Radio said Saturday the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, had sent a

message to Iranian Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Rafsanjani expressing the hope that the hostages would be freed.

Rafsanjani last year offered to intercede on behalf of the British hostages if Runcie did the same for three Iranians who Tehran says were kidnapped by Lebanon's right-wing Falangists in 1982.

While the capture of Mehran was largely symbolic, it nevertheless marked another military setback for the Iranians, who have suffered two major battlefield defeats by the Iraqi army in April and May.

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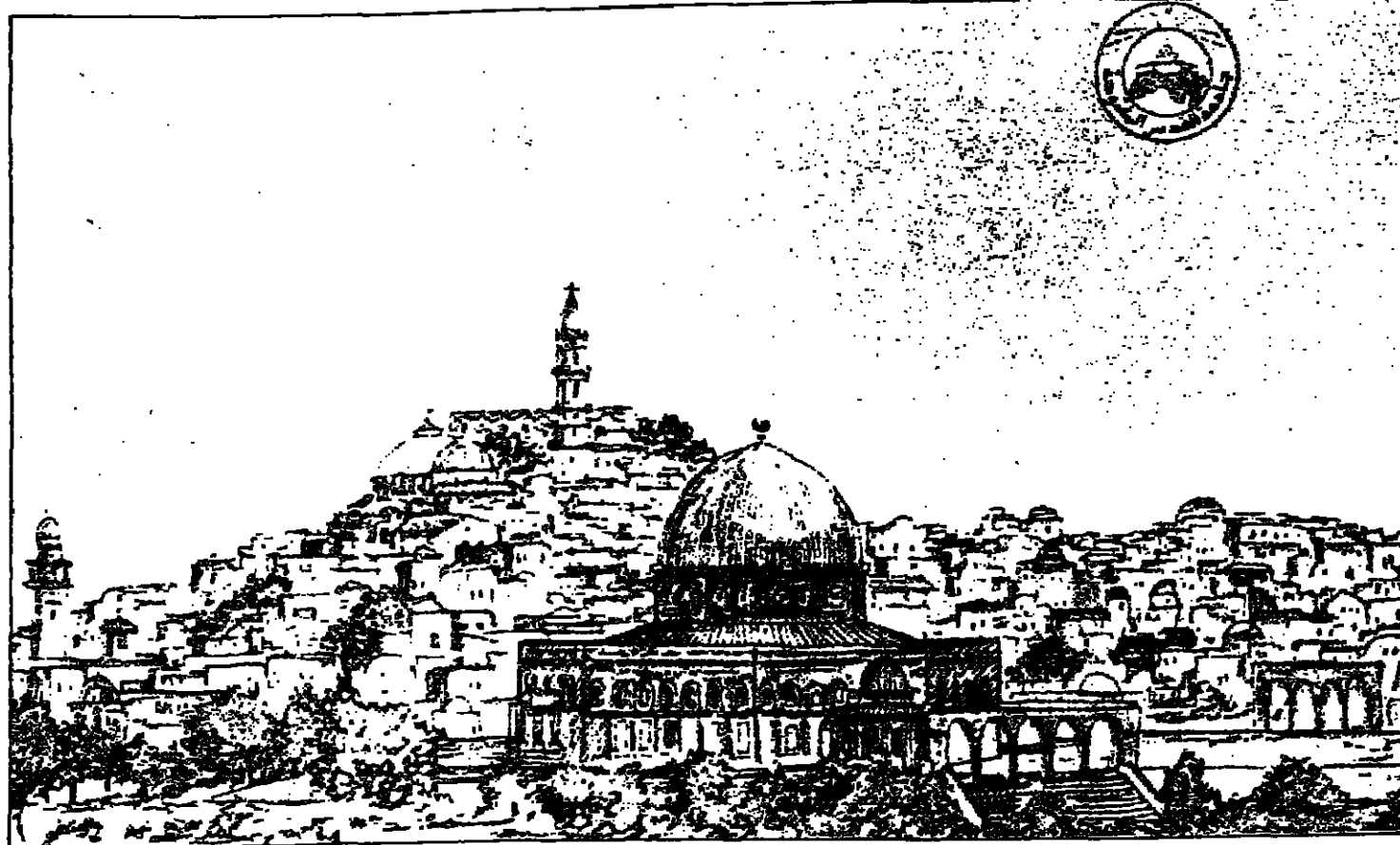
U.S.-Iran 'proximity talks'

In another development, a British newspaper said Monday U.S. officials had met Iranian officials secretly since the arms-for-hostages scandal became public.

The Independent, quoting U.S. officials familiar with the secret "proximity talks," said the meetings were in Geneva around May 15 and Algiers around June 1.

The newspaper said Washington's aim was to maintain communications with members of the clergy in Tehran to ensure a U.S. role in Iran if Khomeini died.

The Independent said the recent talks were approved by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and though they were not official negotiations for the release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian groups, they provided a forum for the issue to be raised.



QOU — the mode of the future

By Mariam Shahin
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "AL QUDS Open University (QOU) has made substantial progress in its development as the first distance teaching university in the Arab World," said David Sloper, the Australian distance education expert, who recently visited QOU. Although the first open university scheduled to open in the Arab World has been struggling against a variety of major obstacles, including funding and recognition, it has not allowed anything to hinder its progress in the production of the necessary educational material, noted Geoff Arger, another Australian distance education expert visiting QOU this month.

Funding

Although the university has faced funding delays and even a shortage of funds in addition to insecurity where official recognition is concerned, it has not been hindered from producing educational material to serve students both in the occupied Arab territories and Jordan.

Arger and Sloper, both from the University of New England in Australia, spent three weeks (May 21-June 9) at QOU, giving lectures, and organising workshops and mini-seminars on techniques in distance education. Sloper, a senior lecturer and distance education expert, held several workshops on distance education techniques, during his previous visit to QOU in October 1987.

The Australian expert's visit was sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organisation

(FAO), which according to QOU President Dr. Walid Kamhawi, "made a significant contribution in sponsoring the teaching material development workshop."

In his capacity as course development advisor at the University of New England in Australia, Arger has been involved in the operational beginnings of several open learning universities and institutions, in particular those in developing countries. Most recently he was involved in establishing the Open University in Papua New Guinea.

"Since there is absolutely no tradition in distance education in this part of the world, QOU's job is twice as difficult as that of any other open university trying to establish itself. There is this sense of isolation. The Arab region is the only area in the world where distance education is not in use. This is surprising because it is the recognised educational mode of the future," Arger said.

North and South America, Eastern and Western Europe, Asia, the Pacific and most recently Africa have joined the ranks of countries who have adopted distance education. Zambia, Kenya, and Nigeria, are African countries already well developed in the field of distance education — all three having established universities during the last decade.

A clear distinction exists between correspondence study and distance education. Traditional primacy of print media is compared to human interaction with tutors and other complementary media such as audio, video or computer assisted learning. "I have noticed that the general public seems not to be aware of

the difference between distance education and correspondence study. A good example of a recently established distance education institution, which uses radio satellites almost exclusively in its education mode, is Papua New Guinea," said Arger.

During the Australian experts three-week stay, QOU's staff received training in such fields as writing video scripts and drafting audio-radio broadcast scripts. QOU's staff was joined by participants from Jordanian universities and universities in the occupied territories.

"The participants became more aware of the kinds of needs that the development of distance education material involves. We also cleared up some misconceptions about the principles of distance education that existed among the non-QOU participants," according to Sloper.

West Bank

Arger and Sloper briefly visited the West Bank during their stay in Jordan. Israeli authorities did not permit them to visit Gaza. What Sloper called the "review mission" to the West Bank turned out to be an "exercise in learning." From May 31 to June 3, Sloper and Arger met with the Council of Higher Education in the Occupied Territories (CHEOT) and became acquainted with the framework and provision of higher education in the West Bank and Gaza.

The two visitors recounted how they could only visit the campus of Bethlehem University and Jerusalem University — College of Arts for Women — which had

recommended formal teaching the previous week.

Meetings were held with the staff of other universities elsewhere but visits were made to campus sites (which were patrolled by mobile military units). The universities visited included those in Hebron, Nablus and Birzeit.

"The students were throwing rocks while the academics were trying to stay optimistic. There was no evidence of the existence of 'underground classrooms'. Some schools were opened while we were there. It certainly does not look like the intifada will 'die down'. I think preparations must be made for the immediate future of education while the uprising continues," Arger said.

"I will recommend that a major conference on distance education as a complementary mode to conventional on-campus studies be arranged by QOU this year, if possible in the occupied territories. The intifada has heightened the awareness of the potentials of distance education among higher education personnel in the occupied territories," Sloper said.

During their visit the Australian experts outlined to West Bank and Gaza educationalists the history and development of distance education in practice, and the growth internationally of this mode of study in countries that are socially and politically diverse.

They emphasised long term policies of QOU that would lead to its development as a pan-Arab institution complementing existing opportunities for higher education.

Sloper recalled that, "long discussions were held on the possibilities of applying the distance education mode wherever possible, since the difficulties that the West Bank universities face are tremendous. Although many on-campus courses do not have QOU equivalents, in the event of more extended closures of the universities, they could draw on QOU expertise, experience and resources to jointly develop a range of courses additional to QOU programmes. QOU courses could be offered to on-campus students in the occupied territories during closures," Sloper said.

Course material would be transferred to the occupied territories on floppy discs to a production centre where materials will be printed and dispatched to regional centres, study centres and students.

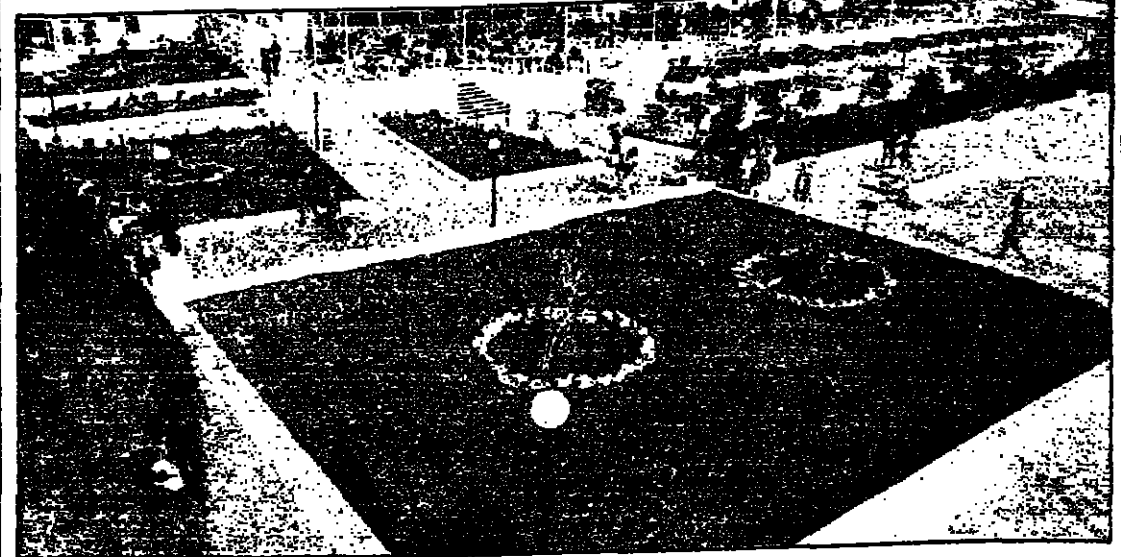
Recognition

The legal and financial obstacles that the university is facing are very unfortunate according to Arger: "Now more than ever before there is a necessity for an open university in the Arab World. QOU is internationally respected and enjoys world-wide recognition. The fact that the president of the international council of distance education is coming to QOU this month indicates its importance to all those involved in distance education internationally."

Sloper points out the fact that since "QOU has established expertise and resources for the development of distance education in the Arab and in the Palestinian context, there should be no problem regarding legalities in any Arab country."

The mode of distance education has not "gone backwards" anywhere in the world says Arger. "It is the mode of the future, it has added conventional universities with its modes of teaching, specifically through its audio-visual teaching techniques." He points out that "it would be a shame if the opening of QOU would be extended beyond the beginning of 1989. The longer the opening of QOU is delayed the more the whole Arab education system stands to fall behind the international modes of education. If the responsible authorities are not concerned with these aspects, then that of course is their privilege."

Since his last visit in October, Sloper has visited distance education institutions in India, the USA, Norway, Vietnam and China. Compared with the institutions he visited QOU has established a firm base to begin operations in the very near future. Sloper hopes that, "the commitment and high professionalism of the QOU staff will be matched equally by support from governments and donors in the region as international agencies such as Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) are continually extending their active support for this vital innovation in Arab higher education."



The Dead Sea rest house is the only fully-equipped park on the shores of the sea (file photo)

Government launches anti-pests campaign in Jordan Valley

SALT (Petra, J.T.) — The government is concerned over health and public safety in the Jordan Valley region, and the cabinet has allocated JD 150,000 to carry out spraying campaigns against pests and insects in that area, Balqa Governor Mijtham Al Khreisha said Monday.

Khreisha told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that concerned authorities have endorsed a number of measures designed to protect public health and maintain cleanliness in the Jordan Valley. They have introduced regulations forcing farmers to build sanitary units for their workers and take measures to treat natural manure.

He said that the concerned authorities have taken steps to set up public parks with full services for the benefit of vacationers in the region.

According to Khreisha, the

Ministry of Tourism has decided to develop the Wadi Shu'eib Public Garden before the coming winter season, when the area is flooded with vacationers, and to establish public gardens in Sweimeh, Deir Alla and Remmim.

Her Majesty Queen Noor earlier this year visited the Jordan Valley where she observed living conditions, inspected tourist centres and took part in a clean up campaign carried out by school children and scouts.

Her tour took her to Sweimeh, the Dead Sea and South Shuneh in addition to Wadi Shu'eib where she met officials and visited homes of local people.

Later, the Queen set up a committee to work out plans for developing the Jordan Valley services and local people's living conditions.

In March, the Queen received reports on the committee's work which included recommendations on measures to be taken to make the Jordan Valley a healthier place for both the local population and tourists and vacationers.

The Balqa governor told Petra that a special committee has been set up for developing services at the Balqa refugee camp, and said that sufficient allocations have been made to asphalt roads and organise the exploitation of water resources in the Balqa Water Basin which groups Abu Nuseir, Ajn Al Basha, and the refugee camp itself as well as the neighbouring villages of Um Dananir, Safout, Mwies, Rumman and Salhouh.

Khreisha said that plans have been made for setting up a zone for handicrafts, shopping areas and a slaughter house in the area.

Work on Mafraq hospital annex begins

MAFRAQ (Petra) — The foundation stone was laid here Monday for building an annex to the government hospital in Mafraq to expand the hospital's services to the local population.

The projected hospital annex, expected to cost JD 319,000 is to have 138 beds, according to health officials here.

The foundation stone was laid by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh who announced that his ministry will set up 93 health centres in various governorates in accordance with a set plan worked out by technicians.

He said tenders for building nine of these centres, to be located in Mafraq region to offer primary health care, have already been floated and will be built during 1988.

The minister, who was speaking at a meeting with the government hospital staff of doctors and nurses, said that all hospitals in the Kingdom have been supplied with up to date equipment that

can serve up to the year 2,000. The health centres are helping the government to offer 75 per cent of the total volume of health services to the public, and are complementing the work of hospitals, the minister noted.

Hamzeh also reviewed with the

staff different projects his ministry is now involved in carrying out around the country.

Mafraq governor and heads of local government departments were among those attending the ceremony.

Dr. Julio Scarcella M.D. Washington D.C., U.S.A.

Dr. Michel Ayoub will be performing penile implant for impotent men with Dr. Scarcella, surgical pioneer in Washington. Also urine incontinent patients will be operated on. Operations will be held on June 23-26.

Telephone 641098, 810807 Amman.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

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PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:35 Cartoons
16:20 Programme on chemistry
16:40 Local programme
17:45 Basketball
19:00 Message from Oman
19:15 Local programme
19:40 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Cultural seminar
22:35 Varieties programme
23:00 News summary in Arabic
23:10 Programme contd.

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 des chûtes et des lettres
18:30 Lucky Luke (cartoon)
19:00 News in French
19:15 French varieties: Un DB de plus
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 News in Arabic
20:00 I Married Dora (comedy)
21:15 European Football Championships: Semifinal Germany vs Netherlands

22:00 News in English
22:10 Football continued
23:10 Murder She Wrote

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 9560 KHz. SW
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:10 Just a Minute
11:00 Good Old Days
12:00 News Summary
12:45 Old Favourites
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session Contd.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:15 Instrumentals
14:30 30 Minute Theatre
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Pop Talk
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Top Twenty
18:30 Music
19:00 News Desk

19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Contd.
22:00 News Summary
22:45 Evening Show Continued
24:00 Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Rhythms of the Sun 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 News 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Counterpoint 10:00 World News 10:30 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 Journey Round My People 10:45 Sportsweek 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Tech Talk 11:30 Music of the Royal Courts 11:45 The Seven Ages of Man 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News followed by Sports Roundup 12:45 The Seven Ages of Man 13:00 News Summary followed by Discovery 13:30 Sports International 14:00 World News 14:00 News About Britain 14:15 Sportsweek 14:25 Sportsweek 14:30 Citizens 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Multitrack 1: Top 20 15:30 Sportsweek 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Network U.K. 16:45 Recording of the Week 17:00 Outlook, opening with 5-minute News 17:45 Sportsweek 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 A Job: Good Show 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Sportsweek 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:09 A Letter from Scotland 20:15 Citizens 20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:45 News 08:55 Newsline 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 09:45 News 09:55 Newsline 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 10:45 News 10:55 Newsline 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 11:45 News 11:55 Newsline 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 12:45 News 12:55 Newsline 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 13:45 News 13:55 Newsline 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 14:45 News 14:55 Newsline 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 15:45 News 15:55 Newsline 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 16:45 News 16:55 Newsline 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 17:45 News 17:55 Newsline 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 18:45 News 18:55 Newsline 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 19:45 News 19:55 Newsline 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 20:45 News 20:55 Newsline 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 VOA Morning 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Bulgaria voices support for Arab causes

SOFIA (Petra) — Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov has paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's wise leadership and praised Jordan's achievements under his reign.

Speaking at a ceremony here to receive the credentials of Jordan's non-resident Ambassador to Bulgaria, Yassin Istambouli, Zhivkov reaffirmed his country's support for the Arab causes including the Palestine question and its backing for all initiatives being made for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East through an international conference.

Zhivkov also voiced his country's support for efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

Syria extradites suspect

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Syria has extradited to Jordan university student Faisal Saleh Al Ziyat who earlier this month was suspected of killing his step-mother and her three children before returning to Aleppo where he is continuing his studies.

The Jordan Times had earlier reported the murder, committed on June 8, 1988, during Faisal's visit to his home town in Ramtha.

The 24-year-old Faisal who arrived from Syria earlier, had visited his sister Hanan who lives in Irbid and brought her to Ramtha to help him carry out the crime because, he said, it was motivated by his father's decision to register the house and the land in his new wife's name.

Hanan witnessed the killing. Faisal then tied up his sister and asked her not to report the killing until he had left the country a few hours later.

Soon after the sister had reported the crime the Jordanian authorities contacted the Syrian Police Department to request the extradition of Faisal which finally took place with the help of a Jordanian police officer who arrived in Damascus to accompany the suspected murderer home to face trial.



ALGERIAN DELEGATION: Public Security Department (PSD) Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali met in his office Monday with a delegation from the Algerian Police Department led by Brigadier Rashed Khalidi. They reviewed Jordanian-Algerian cooperation in the

field of security and later the delegation toured the Mubajireen Security Centre and met with senior police officers, who briefed them on various duties. The delegation also visited the Badia Police Headquarters and heard a briefing on the Badia Police operations.

Awqaf team leaves for S. Arabia

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A delegation from the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs has left for Saudi Arabia to hold talks on matters related to this year's pilgrimage season, and the accommodation of Jordanian pilgrims.

The delegation is led by the Ministry's Secretary General

Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, who will later attend meetings organised by the Islamic Bank to discuss development in the Islamic World.

The Ministry of Awqaf earlier announced that 11,500 people have already registered to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca this

year. The ministry, which takes charge of all matters related to transportation and housing of pilgrims, is sending a delegation to

care for the pilgrims on their way to the holy places and back to Jordan.

ACF meeting hears call for developing chemistry education

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Arab Chemists Federation (ACF) opened a three-day meeting in Amman Monday, and heard a call for the development of chemistry in the various stages of education, and its use in the process of general development in the Arab World.

The call was made by Dr. Adnan Badran, Secretary General of the Higher Council of Science and Technology (HCST) who deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, in opening the meeting.

Badran said that chemistry along with other sciences should be made to serve practical purposes in life, and placed at the disposal of industrial and social centres. "Merely publishing research work in chemistry does not help the Arab World to achieve the aspired goals."

Badran said Jordan is about to implement measures designed to overhaul the country's educational system in the implementation of resolutions passed by the first educational conference held in

Amman last year. Special committees on promoting curricula, including sciences, are at work preparing the proper subject matter for the students at the school, community college and university level, Badran noted.

He said that the HCST will lay down a clear national policy on science and technology which can be put to serve national development.

ACF Secretary General Zuhair Sharif Saleh, Jordanian Chemists Association (JCA) President Mohammad Salameh and Dr. Sultan Abu Arrabi, a member of a committee that prepared the

meeting, spoke at the opening session, outlining the importance of chemistry in all fields of life.

The speakers paid tribute to the chemical industries in Jordan which play a major role in the national economy.

The three-day meeting will review 95 working papers dealing with chemistry, petrochemicals, teaching of chemistry and chemical industries and fertilisers. Seventeen of these papers are presented by Jordanian researchers.

A total of 125 delegates representing 40 organisations in Arab countries are taking part in the meeting.

Committee discusses new tourism law

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee charged with promoting the tourism industry held a meeting here Monday to discuss main duties to be carried out by its members in the light of the new tourism law.

Minister of Tourism Zuhair Ajlouni, who spoke at the meeting, underlined the importance of the committee which will undertake the duty of issuing licences for tourist and travel offices and their classification, and will also examine complaints from the public about the performance of these offices.

The committee which was recently formed is considered a vehicle for implementing resolutions and recommendations issued by the Higher Council on Tourism, the minister said.

Ajlouni said that new measures will be issued to improve the efficiency of tourism organisations and to classify hotels and restaurants in the Kingdom.

The committee groups representatives of the Ministries of Tourism, Health, Supply, and Interior, as well as Jordan Travel Agents Association and the Jordan Hotels Association.

Council to discuss new cancer centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Higher Council for Health (HCH) is due to convene Wednesday to discuss the nursing situation in Jordan and the establishment of a cancer centre in the country, according to Al Dustour Arabic daily.

The paper said that the meeting, to be attended by delegates from the University of Jordan and the Jordan University of Science and Technology will review a number of working papers on the two issues.

Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, who will chair the meeting, said in a lecture delivered earlier this year that Jordan still lacks sufficient number of nurses and midwives to work in health centres run by the government.

He said that the Ministry of Health has concluded contracts with nurses from China and was planning to draw up contracts with nurses from Poland specialising in the treatment of mental diseases.

According to the Health Ministry's Planning, Training and Research Department, there is at present a total of 2,055 qualified nurses in the Kingdom of whom 539 are non-Jordanian.

The meeting Wednesday will discuss in detail a decision taken by the government in 1986 to open a cancer centre in the country to be set up by the Health Ministry in cooperation with the University of Jordan and the Royal Medical Services of the Armed Forces.

At present, cancer patients are offered treatment at Al Bashir Hospital in Amman which has a special unit that has cared for thousands of patients, according to Health Ministry officials.

The projected centre is to be open at the University of Jordan according to the earlier decision.

Abanda returns from WMO meeting in Geneva

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan took part in the 40th meeting of the World Meteorological Organisation's (WMO) Executive Council which convened in Geneva on June 7.

Ali Abanda, director general of the Department of Meteorology, who attended the 10-day meeting, said that the council endorsed a number of programmes, paving the ground for an international conference on climate which will be held in Geneva next year at the ministerial level.

Abanda said that the council reviewed a long-term plan for the organisation's activities and endorsed the 1989 fiscal budget.

Assistance to developing countries and training of personnel, as well as international cooperation in promoting meteorological work, were also discussed by the council, Abanda said.

He said the council examined a study which proposes the linkage of Jordan's Meteorology Department with an advanced meteorological centre to provide it with information, maps and other requirements to help it give more accurate weather forecasts.

The WMO's 30 member council meets annually to discuss matters related to the organisation's activities as well as cooperation among its 160-member countries.

Regent: Jordan continues to be vital source of skilled manpower

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Monday that Jordan continues to be a vital source of skilled manpower, supplying Arab countries in the region with their needs of specialists and highly trained personnel.

"For this reason, investment in education and in providing high-level training to Jordanian human resources is regarded as a good investment serving not only Jordan but also all Arab societies," Prince Hassan said at a meeting held at the Ministry of Education, attended by ministers of education, higher education and planning as well as a representative of the World Bank, now on a visit to Jordan, to assess the country's requirements of funds to finance educational projects.

In order that investments can achieve their purpose, Jordanian institutions concerned with training and development should be fully aware of the local society's needs, and should work out a timetable to execute projects that offer a national service, Prince Hassan noted.

The sectoral educational project adopted by the Ministry of Education in implementation of resolutions passed by the First National Educational Conference "is a pioneer Jordanian experiment not only in planning education at its general and higher levels but also in proper investment in human resources," Prince Hassan added.

He said that investments for developing human resources means providing for the development of women, the young generation's health, social development and other areas "which together constitute an integrated formula of services to the society."

"Planning in this respect is bound to help the country to direct and steer human resources towards the requirements of the 21st century," Prince Hassan said.

The Ministry of Education, Prince Hassan said, is now involved in drawing up plans and programmes to execute the sectoral project which is based on six elements. These include the development of curricula and school textbooks, educational management, promoting the performance of teachers, expanding the teaching of technology and dealing with the question of school buildings.

This project, Prince Hassan said, calls for providing "a large base of expertise to develop education in a manner that can achieve the aspired goals." In the process of developing the teachers' capabilities, Prince Hassan said, "one has to take into account the social change which the project aims to achieve, and to recruit qualified teachers who can bring about development in health, agriculture, and other social and economic fields."

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi addressed the meeting giving a briefing on the steps so far taken in the process of implementing the sectoral project in education in cooperation with the Ministries of Planning and Higher Education and the World Bank. The aim of this project, he said, is to adapt education to the labour market and the needs of the future.

The World Bank representative said that the World Bank is interested in the Ministry of Education's school buildings project and will provide funds for its implementation.

In August, he said, a special World Bank team will visit Jordan to follow up on the talks with the Ministry of Education.

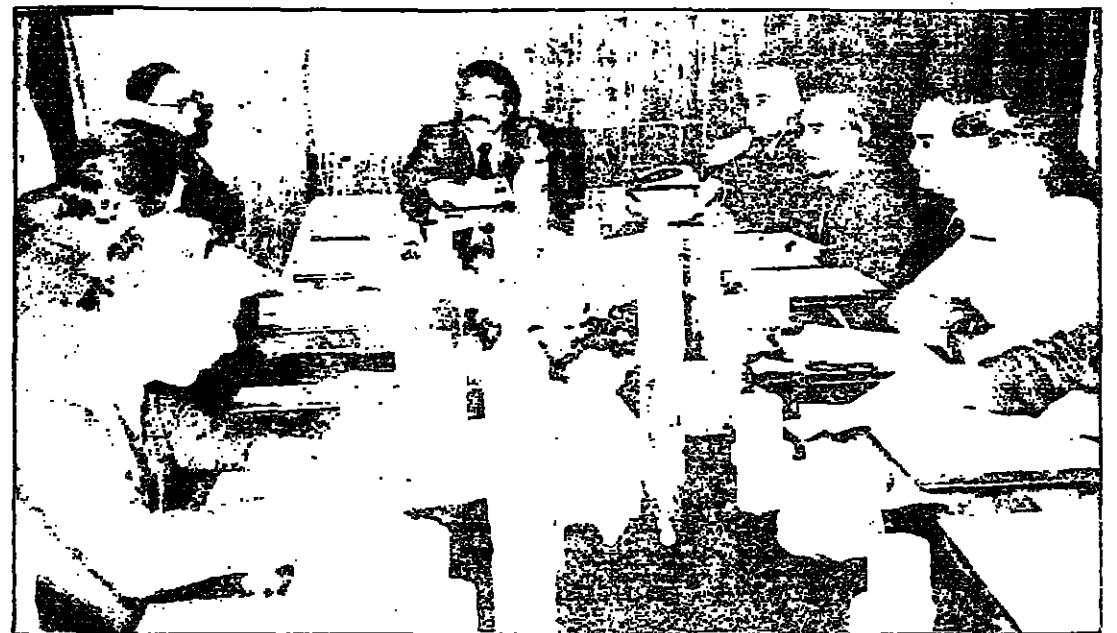
Regent visits prime ministry

Also Monday, the Regent visited the Prime Minister's office and met with Zaid Rifai. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that Prince Hassan passed directives to the Prime Minister on a number of issues.

Prince Hassan also met the former U.S. Treasury Secretary, David Kennedy, at his office. Kennedy is also a member of the U.S. Arab-American Affairs Council. He was accompanied by Dr. Russel Nelson, a heart surgeon, and an accompanying delegation.

They reviewed the council's activities in promoting Arab causes in the United States and discussed U.S.-Jordanian cooperation in economic, touristic and cultural affairs, and the exchange of students through universities in both countries.

Upper House of Parliament member Mohammad Kamal was present at the meeting.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, attends a meeting held at the Ministry of Education Monday (Petra photo)

Jordan produces 18% of lean meat needs

AMMAN (Petra) — Pasture land in Jordan accounts for 90 per cent of the total area of the Kingdom, but the country's lean meat production last year did not exceed 8,000 tonnes, Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud said Monday.

The eight thousand tonnes of meat makes up only 18 per cent of Jordan's total annual need of meat. Jordan annually imports more than half a million tonnes of feed for lack of proper vegetation, the minister said at a meeting attended by representatives of Arab countries where a pasture land development project is being carried out with help from United Nations Organisations.

Over the past six years, the Ministry of Agriculture has taken measures to protect the 200,000 dunums of land that fall within 17 separate areas, and offered a number of areas for lease, to encourage local farmers to promote animal husbandry, the minister noted.

He said that the Ministry of Agriculture is now implementing a major pasture project in the badia region near Rweished in the Eastern Regions of Jordan to



Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud speaks at a meeting on pasture land development project in Amman Monday (Petra photo)

develop the area economically and socially.

The pasture land development project is being carried out in Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme.

UNDP representative in Jordan Ali Atiqa addressed the

meeting. He outlined the importance of the project to increase animal wealth in the Arab region.

"Mismanagement of pasture lands, and the exposure of vegetation and trees to systematic abuse, as well as the lack of modern technology in preserving pasture lands are factors which are responsible for the disappearance of farm animals in the Arab

World," Atiqa said.

He said the current project implemented in the seven Arab states will cost JD 3 million but the returns from such a project will be ten fold in value.

Delegates from the seven Arab countries are taking part in the three-day meeting to review reports on the progress of the project.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

CONDOLENCES: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday visited Al Dumaniah bedouin tribe in Al Jafr area where he offered his condolences on the death of Army Major Malah Al Duman.

MILITARY EXHIBITION: On the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day the 12th Royal Mechanised Division Sunday held a military exhibition, which was attended by a large number of military personnel and civilians. The division also held a variety show in cooperation with the Jordan University of Science and Technology and Yarmouk University.

RIFAI MEETS JAPANESE ENVOY: Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Monday received Japanese Ambassador in Amman Makoto Watanabe and reviewed bilateral relations.

SUMMER CAMP: Minister of Youth Awad Khleifat Monday opened a summer camp here as part of the country's celebrations of the anniversary of Great Arab Revolt. A total of 125 youths from various youth centres in the Kingdom and a number of participants from Egypt and Bahrain are taking part in the week-long activities which include visits to archaeological sites, seminars and lectures.

SAFADI IN TUNIS: Ali Safadi, Director General of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, called in Tunis Monday on Tunisian Minister of Information Abdul Wahhab Abdullah to discuss bilateral cooperation in information fields.

FRIENDS OF THE BLIND: The Jordanian Friends of the Blind Society has decided to open a branch in Irbid to offer blind people in the northern regions better educational possibilities. A society official urged parents of the blind children to register their names with the branch as soon as possible to help them benefit from the new opportunities.

AFRA SPA RECEIVES VISITORS: The Afra Mineral Spa near Tafleeh has opened its doors to visitors and vacationers after completing maintenance work at the swimming pools and restoration work at the facilities. Tafleeh governor who made the announcement appealed to vacationers to refrain from dumping trash in and around the spa area.

EDUCATION TALKS: The 20th session of the Palestine Education Council, organised by the Arab League in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, will be held Wednesday in Amman. Representatives from Jordan, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, and the Arab League General Secretariat will participate in the eight-day session.



MUFTI OPENS BAZAAR: Director General of Noor Al Hussein Foundation In'am Al Mufti Monday opened the first annual bazaar of the Women Workers' Association in Ruseif. The exhibition displays the product of the association members and trainees in the sewing workshop.

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٩٨٧٢ - ٩٨٧١ - ٩٨٧٠

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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One-choice democracy

CHALK this one up for the democratic soul of Israel: the Israeli cabinet voted earlier this week to compel Soviet Jews who leave the Soviet Union with Israeli visas to fly directly to Israel, rather than to pass through transit centres in Vienna. The problem the Israelis wish to counter is that most Soviet Jews who leave with Israeli visas do not go to Israel, but rather head for other destinations in Europe or North America. Last year, the dropout rate of Soviet Jews who opted to go to destinations other than Israel was 75 per cent; this year, it is up to 90 per cent.

The proposed Israeli solution to the dilemma seems rather unusual, particularly for a country that never loses an opportunity to sell itself as a democracy based on principles of human rights. If the overwhelming majority of Soviet Jews who leave the Soviet Union with Israeli visas do not, in the end, travel to Israel, but opt instead for the West, isn't it their right to do so? Why does Israel compel Soviet Jews to come to Israel, if they wish to settle elsewhere?

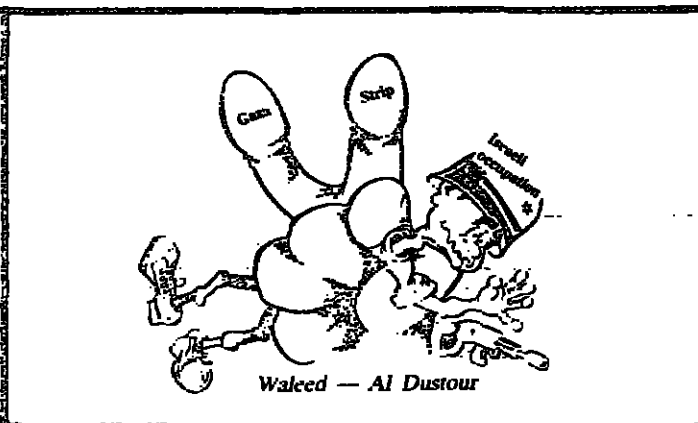
We suspect the Israeli move belies a deep concern for the whole Zionist experiment — and this is what Israel is, an experiment in formal, modern nationhood — given the high emigration rate from Israel and the very low rate of immigration to Israel by Jews from other countries. To have to go to the extreme of compelling Soviet Jews to travel directly to Israel suggests a certain anxiety among Israelis, if not frenzy. Is Israel a haven for world Jews — as Zionist ideology would have it — or is it a nationalistic compulsion which Soviet Jews must embrace whether they like it or not?

We thought the democracies offered people a choice, and alternatives. Or is Israeli democracy something slightly different? It is instructive to see how Israelis react to signs that the Zionist dream may not be all that it is made out to be.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Until justice is done

THE revolt in the occupied Arab territories and the heroic resistance of the Arab population have proved that a just struggle is bound to lead to freedom and that justice is the only means for achieving a durable and genuine peace. Peace in the Arab Nation's view cannot be achieved unless it is backed by the international community and unless values and principles in which this community believes are respected by the Israelis. The Palestinians are involved in a just struggle for freedom and for peace and for an end to occupation which has brought about oppression for 21 years. If the Israelis do not accept the facts and refuse to recognise the rights of the Palestinians in their homeland, then there can be no alternative to the continuation of the uprising which could be developed into more elaborate forms in the coming months. The uprising has been able to defeat all Israeli beliefs in Zionism's ability to occupy Arab land and evict its lawful owners. This uprising has been able to deal a devastating blow to the Zionists' dreams in our land through Arab steadfastness and through continued protests and confrontation with Israeli troops. The outside world has already expressed admiration for the Palestinian people's heroic struggle because it has witnessed Israel's atrocities over the past 21 years, and saw the injustice done to the oppressed people of Palestine. The outside world and all peace-loving nations have deplored Israel's racist policies and condemned terrorist actions against the Palestinian population. Unless Israel stops its criminal actions, it is bound to face unlimited acts of protests and resistance until justice is done.



Al Dustour: Uprising is winning battle

THE uprising in the occupied Arab territories is seven months old and gaining momentum every day. But Israeli leaders are still dreaming of its speedy end, and a return to "normal" life. Israeli leaders are betting on such dreams while the Palestinians continue their struggle for freedom and an end to oppression. As the steadfastness of the Arab population is strengthened and as more youths take to the street to express Arab rejection of occupation, Israeli troops are showing more and more signs of exhaustion. The Arabs have proved that they will pursue their struggle to the end, and they feel that right is on their side unlike the Israelis who are fighting a losing battle marked by cruelty and oppression and terrorism exercised every day against the Arab citizens. The uprising and the exhaustion of the Israeli armed forces have caused splits within the Israeli society and leadership. The continued confrontation with the protesters is costing Israel dearly, and is showing the world that occupation of other peoples' territory by force cannot be allowed to last for ever.

Sawt Al Shaab: Freedom fighters win

ISRAEL which is waging a ferocious war on the Palestinian people now fighting for their freedom, will sooner or later realise that violence can only breed violence and strong reaction from the oppressed people. The Israelis will eventually realise that terrorism is not the way for peace, and that regardless of the obstacles they place in the path of freedom and justice, they will succumb to the power and the will of the freedom fighters. The past seven months of uprising should have made the Israeli leaders understand these facts and should have paved the way for an end to their occupation of Palestine. But the Israelis are pursuing a terrorist policy which could draw a more violent reaction from the oppressed people at all levels. The more Israel commits crimes against the Arabs, and the more Arabs it kills or injures, the more hatred it must expect from the Arab population. The inhuman practices against the Arabs have drawn stronger reactions not only from different countries of the world but also from various political groups within the Israeli society itself. In the meantime, the Palestinian uprising will continue and will escalate until Arab rights are restored.

Central American drug, arms: The Israeli connection

By Jane Hunter

AS LONG ago as April 1987, Israel was getting urgent warnings from its friends in the U.S. Congress: get Mike Harari out of Panama. Now it is clear why.

On April 4, Jose Blandon, a former aide to General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Panama's head of state in all but name, told a Senate subcommittee that between 1982 and 1986 Mike Harari had run a network of Israelis, Panamanians and U.S. citizens that ferried weapons to the contras. When the Harari network was not transporting arms to the mercenaries assembled to overthrow the government of Nicaragua, testified Blandon, it used the same planes and airstrips for running drugs between Colombia and the U.S.

Harari was already a controversial subject between the U.S. and Israel. In January, the U.S. had asked Israel (in such a way that the request found its way into the media) to recall Harari, because U.S. officials believe that he was instrumental in helping Noriega resist U.S. efforts to topple him. The Israelis stonewalled, asserting that Harari was a mere private citizen. U.S. officials retorted that he had Israel's "unofficial blessing," something of an understatement. Harari handles all Israeli arms sales to Panama — and much of Israel's commercial trade as well — a plum that the interministerial committee which approves every Israeli weapons sale abroad could pluck from his mouth at any time.

A former ranking agent of Mossad, Harari moved to Latin America after taking part in the bungled 1973 operation in Lillehammer, Norway, where a Moroccan waiter was mistaken for Ali Hassan Salameh and gunned down. He surfaced in Panama in the late '70s and soon became an indispensable aide to Noriega's predecessor, General Omar Torrijos. Noriega kept Harari on, decorating him and

calling him "my mentor." Harari trained Noriega's bodyguard and gave the Panamanians military lessons in interrogation and "security techniques." In his spare time he presided over Israel's trade through the duty free zone he called "the perfect funnel for channelling Israeli trade with South and Central America."

In early 1987 Harari was appointed Panama's honorary consul in Israel, succeeding Shaul Eisenberg, a renowned arms dealer, connected with the Ilex company, a subsidiary of the Clal conglomerate, with offices in Panama, Colombia and Argentina. Eisenberg, according to one source, is said to have worked with the Harari network between 1983 and 1986.

Harari trained Noriega's bodyguard. ...gave lessons in "security techniques" and presided over Israel's trade.

So influential is Harari that Eduardo Herrera, Panama's recently dismissed ambassador in Israel, blames him for his firing and his cashing in from the Panamanian military in April. Herrera had been the Reagan administration's top choice to succeed Noriega as head of Panama's armed forces. He said his friends had warned him not to criticise Mike Harari.

In the way of Israeli cutouts, Harari is said to have lined his own pockets. He is known to own an agricultural operation in partnership with Ya'acov Bondi, head of the Israel Communications Company, and is said to be partners with Noriega in other enterprises. Former ambassador Herrera said Harari demanded such huge commissions from private Israeli businessmen that some decided not to do business there.

Everything was for sale in

Panama — protection, intelligence, shell companies, banking services — and Noriega was the premier salesman. His downfall came when, in addition to banking his CIA retainer of \$200,000 a year and doing business on the side with Fidel Castro and the Salvadorean insurgents, he failed to deliver support for the contras at a level that satisfied the Reagan administration. The administration first leaked details of Noriega's links to U.S. opponents and to drug traffickers, then began trying to oust him.

Apparently the Israelis had no complaints. They too had had access to the Panamanian emporium — in 1986 Newsweek reported that high-ranking Mossad agents had spent millions of dollars on U.S. intelligence intercepted by Panama. There are also allegations of Panamanian help in smuggling U.S. technology to Israel. Even after Noriega was indicted by a Miami grand jury for drug trafficking and the Democrats in Congress joined the administration in full hue and cry for Noriega's resignation, Israel resisted Washington's pleas to call Harari home. Its obduracy might have resulted in a request Foreign Minister Peres said he received to convince Noriega to abdicate. Peres said he declined to do so.

Sometime in the second half of March, Harari seemed to vanish — at least his presence in Panama could not be verified. Perhaps, as he had often done with Noriega, he accompanied Mrs. Noriega to Israel, where she was reportedly checking out schools for a daughter. (Torrijos's children, Noriega's children, and the children of all of Panama's top officials attended the Alberto Einstein Jewish Day School, Dr. Hesel Klepfisz, formerly Panama's chief rabbi, now retired in Israel, recalled with pride). But Harari was never sighted in Israel either, where the foreign ministry denied that the embattled Noriega was seeking asylum.

Perhaps Harari (or Israel) found out that Jose Blandon was preparing to testify about his contra-drug connections. Recent congressional hearings have been well-rehearsed affairs, Senator John Kerry's subcommittee on Narcotics, Terrorism and International Operations no less than the Iran-contra panel of last summer. After fighting singlehandedly for several years to investigate contra and CIA connections with drug trafficking, Kerry finally won from his colleagues the power to subpoena witnesses, but he is on a politically taut leash.

On April 4, after Blandon broached the subject, Sen. Kerry led him through a short series of questions on the Harari network as though it were a minefield. Was there a direct linkage of the Harari network in which guns would go in one direction and drugs in another? Were the same airstrips in Costa Rica used for both arms and drugs? The same aircraft? Did drugs sometimes go alone, when there was no arms shipment? "Exactamente," said Blandon, just so.

Blandon ended the exchange, saying that the rest of what he had to say he would say in "executive session," that is, behind closed doors. He said another possible witness could provide more details; Sen. Kerry said he and his staff were in contact with that individual. Several weeks later when asked why that witness had not appeared at the hearings (which are televised live on cable stations nationwide) an aide to Kerry suggested such a witness might have been among those appearing in closed session.

In the meantime, on its evening news programme the ABC television network had filled in some of the blanks. The Harari group had bought arms from Poland and Czechoslovakia and shipped them via Yugoslavia and Bolivia to Panama, then on to El Salvador and to contra resupply points in Costa Rica. ABC interviewed a U.S. pilot who said he had

ferried the arms, then loaded up drugs in Colombia and flown them, via Panama, to the U.S. He said he regarded Israel as "my primary employer." The Harari network's start-up capital of \$20 million came from Israel, reported ABC, and Israel was later repaid from U.S. covert operations funds. According to one source, the money was used to bribe officials in El Salvador.

These revelations have provided the outlines of a picture of Israeli involvement in Central America far more massive than investigators have previously been able to document. As the Harari ring's activities were very clearly a major element in Israel's collaboration with the Reagan administration to circumvent congressional restrictions on aiding the contras, they must be considered a hitherto uninvestigated aspect of the Iran-contra affair.

There are allegations of Panamanian help in smuggling U.S. technology to Israel.

In this regard the identification by ABC News of Felix Rodriguez as the Harari network's main U.S. contact is especially significant: Rodriguez, a former CIA agent, ran the secret contra resupply effort at Ilopango air base in El Salvador. Through his former CIA colleague, Donald Gregg, with whom he worked closely on the airfield of arms to the contras, Rodriguez is linked to Vice President George Bush, whom Gregg has served for seven years as national security advisor — indeed, Rodriguez is the major skeleton in Bush's closet, as he pursues the presidency. This writer has learned that in 1981 Donald Gregg was the Reagan administration's prime channel to Israel on matters regarding the contras. If Gregg was involved in funding or even coordinating the Harari operation at a time when it was running drugs, then Bush has very good cause to be nervous.

While the CIA has reportedly dealt with drug dealers — and, on occasion, directly in drugs — to further its covert activities, Israel has never before been implicated in such activity. It might be that some in the U.S. who were not disturbed by Israel's support for the contras and the brutal right-wing regimes in Central America will be very disturbed by the thought that an Israeli operative carrying out those activities was also contributing to drug abuse in the U.S., which is currently this country's number one social concern.

Only days before Jose Blandon blurted out Harari's secrets, a New Jersey grand jury indicted 16 people, 10 of them Israelis, on charges of laundering \$25 million. Except for three trips (to Israel, Britain and West Germany) carrying several hundred thousand dollars worth of cash each time, the laundering ring had mainly concentrated on shipping parcels of cashiers' checks and personal checks by courier to Panamanian banks, according to the indictment.

Among those arrested in New Jersey, California and Washington State were the U.S. ring-leader Adi Tal, who is a former employee of El Al airlines, and a rabbi who directed the Seattle Chabad House, an Orthodox establishment. The ultimate leader of the group is in Colombia and three other named defendants are in Israel, beyond the reach of U.S. law. Authorities in New Jersey, where the case will be tried in September, said that some of the cash they seized from the defendants had drawn a positive response from drug-sniffing dogs.

Obviously displeased to be asked whether the money laundering case was connected to Mike Harari's operations in Panama, an aide to Sen. Kerry would only say the committee was "aware" of the case — Middle East International, London.

W. German Jewish leader embezzled DM 33m

By Gerda-Marie Schonfeld

HEINZ Galinski, chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Berlin, had been sitting on a time bomb.

Then it went off. A reporter called on him and asked if it were true that his predecessor, Werner Nachmann, had embezzled 33 million marks.

Herr Galinski asked the reporter to excuse him for a moment. He went into the next room and made a telephone call. In a nervous voice he was overheard to say: "There is a journalist here from the *Deutsches Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt*. She knows everything."

He returned, offered the reporter some coffee and said: "There were some irregularities involving considerable sums of money after Herr Nachmann's death. We shall clarify it."

"The Council has commissioned chartered accountants to explain what happened. I shall make the unvarnished truth available to the public."

"I have inherited a situation that I would not wish on my worst enemy."

Galinski, a man of strict integrity, must have been shocked. The "irregularities" he spoke about do involve about DM33m, according to information received by this newspaper.

The sum is interest on compensation funds provided by the Federal Republic government. Since 1980 this money has found its way into the private and business accounts of Werner Nachmann, who died in January this year.

Between DM20m and DM22m was diverted into various Nachmann boutiques, textiles and engineering companies. DM1.4m was placed on a numbered account in Switzerland and has since been repatriated.

Unknown foundations received DM9.5m. There is doubt about the whereabouts of, as about so much in this affair.

Werner Nachmann used a simple trick to get his hands, and only his hands, on the Central Council's account.

Normally banks require two signatories for such an account. The Central Council authorised the general secretary, Alexander Ginzburg, and the chairman, Werner Nachmann, to be the signatories.

On the reverse of the bank authorisation they gave each other the sole right to sign cheques.

Further Nachmann used transfer forms from his private firm for private cash transfers, but inserted the Central Council's account number by hand into these forms.

For years Nachmann processed his private and business transactions through the Central Council's account.

He did all this in such a trans-

parent manner that the Elsassische Bank, a subsidiary of the major French bank, Societe Generale Alsacienne, should have been suspicious.

The Council has asked the bank how this could have happened for seven years. And it has put in a court claim for DM30m from Nachmann's estate in case a bankruptcy petition is opened (it is assumed Nachmann's widow will not come into his estate).

Heinz Galinski said: "I am not going to lay myself open to accusations of having neglected anything or of not having explored every avenue. We must save what can be saved."

This is unlikely to be more than 10 per cent of the claim.

Treuarbeit, of Frankfurt, one of the most respected chartered accountants companies in the Federal Republic, is investigating the series of events over the past seven years involving the Central Council's account as well as Nachmann's private and business accounts. It is a costly and time-consuming process.

A Treuarbeit spokesman called Schmiedel would do say little apart from confirm that his name was indeed Schmiedel. He said: "Accountants are as silent as the grave."

Herr Galinski, who recently had a heart attack while on holiday in Israel, has had nothing but sleepless nights since he succeeded Nachmann a few weeks ago.

He took a tablet and a drink of water, saying: "I just can't understand it. I think that my wife is the only person who feels sorry for me."

It can be assumed that he would not have taken over the chairmanship of the Council if he had foreseen the trouble. But "one can't chicken out."

Galinski is 79 and a frail man with a face showing a forceful personality. The blackest day of his life was probably 21 April when he had to tell Chancellor Helmut Kohl about the case.

He said: "I had imagined that the courtesy call I would make on the chancellor when taking over the chairmanship would have been otherwise."

He regarded it as his duty, however, to tell senior members of the governments and the opposition about what had happened.

How was it possible that such large sums could disappear over so many years?

Galinski doesn't know. "I ask myself that 30 times a day. We do not yet know just how much money was involved. We are checking this."

One thing is certain: In October 1980 the Bonn government provided DM400m as "hardship settlement for Jews who had been persecuted," who could not file an application for compensation because the time limit had expired.

This sum was not paid over in total, but in instalments, at the request of the New York-based Claims Conference.

Nachmann was responsible for distributing this money. The guidelines for settlement in cases of hardships stipulated assistance of up to DM5,000 per person.

Almost DM390m of the total DM400m hardship settlement was paid out to authorised people within Federal Republic and abroad — at the rate of about DM5,000 per person.

Galinski now sees himself faced with the considerable difficulty of explaining to the Jewish public, that means mainly elderly men and women, that no more than DM5,000 was available for justified cases of hardship within the Jewish Community, but the deceased Nachmann could put aside millions for himself and his companies.

He said: "This is one of the most serious situations the Jewish Community has had to face since 1945. This is mainly a situation concerning moral standards. That is particularly painful."

He continued: "Nothing has hit us quite so badly as this news. I can also speak for my colleagues. It is so bad one can hardly believe it."

It is assumed that the reason Galinski had such a free hand for so many years was that "he was a kind of idol for us," said Galinski.

Nachmann was born in Karlsruhe in 1925. For 25 years he was the most important spokesman for Jewish interests in the Federal Republic.

In 1938 his family fled from the Nazis to France. There young Nachmann joined the French Resistance and returned to Germany as a French officer.

Over the following 20 to 30 years he held many official positions and was given many honours.

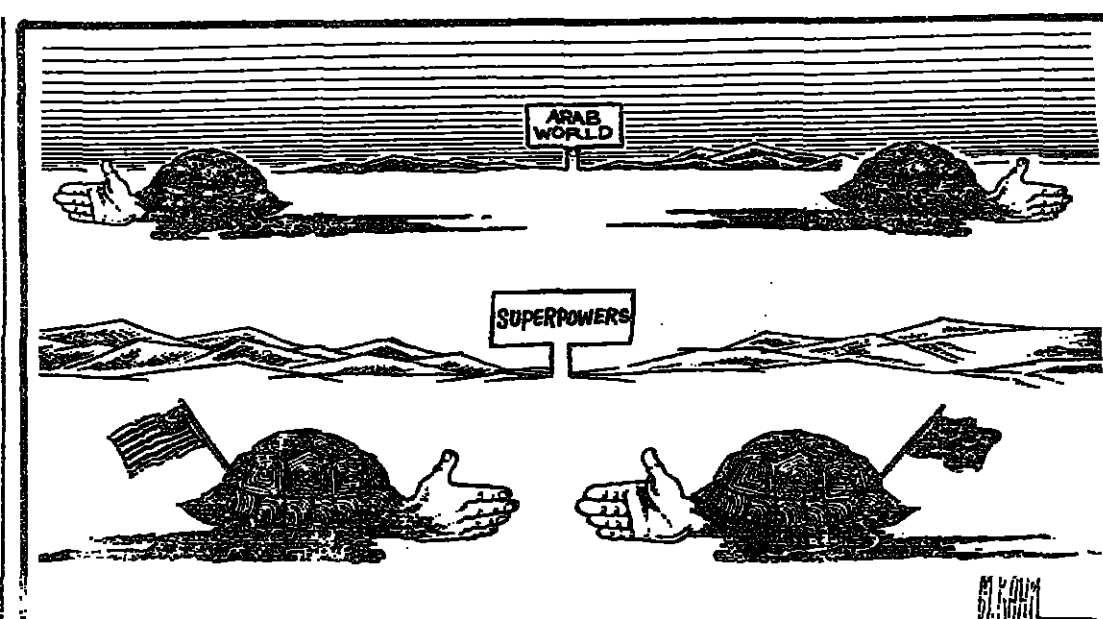
Ignaz Bubis, chairman of the Jewish Community in Frankfurt, said: "The faith in Nachmann knew no bounds. We are racking our brains about this."

The Chancellor is also doing the same way to find out if the government has failed in any way in its supervisory responsibilities. Did the Finance Ministry fail to supervise the handling of the DM400m in accordance with the rules?

Wolfgang Schauble, minister in the Chancellery, said: "We do not know yet. This case is not like any other."

Gerhard Jahn, SPD floor leader in the Bundestag, considers there is more at stake than formal government and opposition legal responsibility: "We are jointly responsible for making a careful explanation to avoid doing further damage."

Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg.



Superpowers agree on Mideast

The following article is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper, The Jerusalem Post.

By Wolf Blitzer

WASHINGTON — The respective U.S. and Soviet positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict have, without a whole lot of fanfare, moved much closer together in recent weeks and months than is generally appreciated.

On that, there is considerable agreement among knowledgeable U.S., Soviet, Israeli and Arab officials here in Washington.

In fact, there is a growing sense that the two superpowers might speed up their efforts to use their considerable influence on their respective clients in the region to accept broad procedural and substantive outlines of a settlement.

Some concerned Israeli officials are already "warning of a coordinated effort by Washington and Moscow to impose a deal. They suspect that the superpowers, at the recent Moscow summit, secretly reached some "understandings" on how best to advance the stalled peace process.

Without going into too much details, these Israeli officials said they have good reason to believe that the U.S. has not fully reported to Israel on all the discussions in Moscow. "They're not telling us everything," one Israeli source flatly charged.

U.S. officials deny such conspiratorial theories. But they pointedly do not deny that the gap separating the superpowers is narrowing — slowly but surely.

On the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the United States, at least at this point, is devoting a considerable amount of time to coordinating its strategy with the Soviet Union — and less time with Israel's own two-headed government.

Secretary of State George Shultz, clearly frustrated by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's refusal to go along with the U.S. vision of a carefully structured international conference, is reportedly encouraged by the apparent narrowing of key differences

between Washington and Moscow.

Thus, Shultz and other U.S. officials can point to the Soviets' willingness to improve relations with Israel, underlined by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's highly publicised United Nations meeting with Prime Minister Shamir. The Americans also welcomed Moscow's long-delayed decision — to grant entry visas to Israeli consular officials to visit the Soviet Union during the second half of July. This will mark the first time since the 1967 war that Israeli diplomats will be officially received in Moscow.

The Americans are particularly pleased that Soviet leaders have recently spoken bluntly of the need to balance Palestinian rights with Israel's legitimate security needs. The Americans said the Soviets were continuing to press the PLO to unanimously accept U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for any future negotiations — something the PLO does not want to do. PLO officials, for their part, deeply resent the Soviet effort to turn them around on this sensitive point.

On the format of an international conference, the Americans believe that Soviet Union has recently demonstrated some encouraging flexibility. One example is Moscow's assurances to Washington that diplomatic ties will be restored with Israel at the start of an international conference.

The Americans also believe that the Soviets might dramatically liberalise migration procedures for Soviet Jews and permit greater religious and cultural rights for those who want to remain in the Soviet Union. As an incentive to Israel, there is some indication that the Soviets might even permit virtually "free emigration," apparently confident that most Jews, during this era of glasnost and perestroika, would prefer not to leave.

Israeli consular officials in Moscow may eventually be permitted to take over the visa-related chores of the Dutch Embassy — a step Israeli leaders believe will greatly encourage

Soviet Jews receiving permission to emigrate to settle in Israel.

On all these critical points, U.S. officials said, the Soviets have moved closer to Washington's views.

At the same time, the Soviets have been encouraged by the Reagan administration's embrace of an international conference to kick off direct Arab-Israeli negotiations. Shultz and President Reagan had previously rejected this concept; that is no longer the case.

Like the Americans, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres reluctantly came to support an international conference. Shevardnadze, during his meeting with Shamir, predicted that the prime minister would eventually do the same. Indeed, some Soviet sources insist that there is more "give" in Shamir's position on this matter than is commonly understood.

They said that the prime minister spoke somewhat differently during his private session with Shevardnadze than he does publicly.

They also recalled that even Shamir has endorsed some sort of joint Soviet-American "opening" of direct negotiations — without a formal international conference including Britain, France and China.

The Soviets believe that the U.S. is also inching towards some acceptance of a limited form of Palestinian self-determination. This would supposedly encourage the PLO and others in the Arab World to cooperate with the U.S. (and Soviet) diplomatic effort.

Thus, the Soviets have noted Shultz's meeting earlier this year with two members of the Palestinian National Council, Professors Edward Said of Columbia University and Ibrahim Abu Lughod of Northwestern University.

Despite the apparent lack of any visible progress in the peace process, Shultz's most recent swing through the Middle East was by no means a failure, according to U.S. officials. They noted that he succeeded in heading off a formal resolution at the Arab summit in Algiers that might have killed the entire U.S. effort. The U.S. initiative remains "on the table," Shultz said.

كثيرا ما لالاحل

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

PLO, Iraq welcome summit outcome

BAGHDAD (R) — President Saddam Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat met Sunday for talks during which they praised the outcome of the Arab League summit in Algiers, Baghdad Television said. It said Hussein and Arafat "expressed positive appreciation for the summit's outcome regarding both the support rendered for the uprising and the PLO and for Iraq in its just battle against Iranian aggression." President Hussein could not attend the summit because of the pressures of the war with Iran. The television said Arafat congratulated Hussein on Iraqi victories in the war.

Palestinians protest over 'camps war'

SIDON (R) — Hundreds of Palestinians protested Monday at a South Lebanese refugee camp against fighting between rival Palestinian factions which was killed 52 people in two Beirut refugee camps. Witnesses said protesters at the 'Ain Al Hilweh camp, near Sidon, carried Palestinian flags and banners calling for an end to clashes at Beirut's Bourj Al Barajneh and Shatila refugee camps. At least 52 people have been killed and more than 200 people wounded since May in sporadic battles in the sprawling shanty towns between fighters loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and the breakaway Abu-Musa group.

N. Korean premier visits Iran

NICOSIA (R) — Prime Minister Li Gun-Mo of North Korea, one of Iran's chief backers, arrived in Tehran Monday for a four-day visit. Tehran Radio quoted Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi as saying in a welcoming speech at Tehran airport he hoped relations between the two "anti-imperialist" countries would expand. The radio said Li, accompanied by 15 senior economic and political officials, had called for increased barter exchanges between the two countries. His visit will concentrate on trade, economic and technical cooperation, the radio added. Western intelligence sources have in the past named North Korea as one of Iran's main arms suppliers in its war with Iraq. In January, North Korea denied U.S. newspaper reports that it had supplied Chinese-made Silkworm missiles to Tehran.

Momoh: 'No plans for ties with Israel'

KUWAIT (AP) — President Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone has said his country has no plans to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Addressing a press conference, Momoh also said Sunday he discussed with the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, the prospects of investing petrodollars in mining ventures in his West African state. "We have no plans to reestablish relations with Israel," he said. "The Palestinian people should regain their legitimate rights including their right to return to their homes and Israel should withdraw from the Arab territories." Sierra Leone along with most African nations severed diplomatic ties with Israel after the 1967 war. Momoh said his country lends "extreme importance" to Arab-African cooperation and accused industrialised nations of "showing concern and disaffection over the success of cooperation between Arab and Africans."

Bahrain to have at least 2 IVF clinics

BAHRAIN (AP) — At least two hospitals will establish in-vitro fertilisation (IVF) clinics around Bahrain by the beginning of next year, hospital officials announced Sunday.

Infertile couples in Saudi Arabia got the green light for artificial insemination several years ago after the ulama ruled it was permissible on condition that it involved the sperm and womb of a married couple.

Bahrain, following Saudi Arabia's example, will help establish the clinics but will bank embryo banks and any fertilisations involving sperm from anonymous donors.

Kenneth Wordsworth, director of community relations for the International Hospital of Bahrain, said state officials were investigating the market and hope to establish their IVF clinic by early 1989.

The management and medical staff at the hospital "recognised the social and moral views on IVF," he said. "But since treatment would involve only married couples, and usually only after one year of married life, it would not violate any norms."

Wordsworth, a Briton, said that in preparation for the first IVF clinic the International Hospital has been investigating the future of in-vitro fertilisation and speaking to consultants worldwide on the development of IVF units.

His and other hospitals in Bahrain are trying to help in cases of unexplained infertility — with treatment and advice administered at special clinics.

A spokesman for the Bahrain Defence Force hospital said that it had plans to open a IVF clinic after at least two months.

Saudi Arabia already has two operational IVF clinics. The Sulaiman Faqih Hospital in Jeddah opened its clinic in April 1985. The other clinic opened later in Riyadh, at the King Faisal Hospital.

Dr. Dan Imoyedeme, one of the two doctors conducting the treatment at the Sulaiman Faqih Hospital, told the AP by telephone that 400 women have conceived children as a result of the IVF operation, with more than 100 of them pregnant at the moment.

Imoyedeme, a Nigerian, said the average fee for the entire treatment is approximately 15,000 Saudi riyals, or about \$4,000. Similar fees are expected in Bahrain, Wordsworth said.

Other Gulf states also are investigating their market to decide whether to establish IVF clinics, the hospital officials said.

Shamir, Peres unhappy over British expulsion

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli leaders expressed displeasure Monday at Britain's decision to expel an Israeli diplomat, but a foreign ministry official said a tit-for-tat expulsion of a British diplomat was ruled out.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said he regretted Britain's decision to expel Israeli attaché Arie Regev for alleged espionage and called it "unjustified."

"I hope it will have no long term influence on relations," Shamir said on Israel Radio.

The British Foreign Office said Friday it was expelling Regev for "activities incompatible with diplomatic duties," a euphemism for espionage.

The Foreign Office also expressed annoyance that the Israeli intelligence agency Mossad had not kept Britain informed of its operations in Britain. Mossad's failure to do so allegedly cost Scotland Yard a chance to arrest a Palestinian linked to the killing of an Arab cartoonist in London last summer.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Mossad did not carry out operations on British soil that were harmful to British interests.

Peres also said he did not believe Regev's expulsion would seriously harm relations between Britain and Israel. "I think both governments are interested in not shaking relations," Peres said.

A foreign ministry official said on condition of anonymity that Israel has ruled out the tit-for-tat expulsion of a British diplomat.

The daily Jerusalem Post quoted a senior government official as saying Israel was considering other ways of expressing its "dissatisfaction."

Britain announced it was expelling Regev one day after a British court convicted a Palestinian double agent of weapons violations.

Prosecutors accused Ismael Sowan, 28, of spying for Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Britain also ordered the expulsion of the PLO's London press officer, Zaki Al Hawa.

According to prosecutors, Sowan kept the weapons for Abdel Mustapha, a PLO member suspected of arranging the assassination of Palestinian cartoonist Naji Al Ali Adhami in London. They alleged he was also spying on Mustapha for Mossad.

Egypt rejects delay in Taba arbitration

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt is willing to discuss a border dispute with Israel but will reject any delay of an international arbitration ruling on the issue, a senior official said Monday.

Ahmad Maher, director of the Foreign Ministry's legal department, said in a statement that Israeli officials were spreading reports on the disputed Taba area that "cause uncertainty and do not create a suitable atmosphere" for a meeting.

He did not cite the offending remarks, but the reference appeared to be to an Israeli official's comment to reporters Sunday.

The official, speaking anonymously, said Israel had agreed to negotiate a compromise over Taba after Egypt dropped a condition that Israel acknowledge Cairo's right to the one-square-kilometre area.

Egyptian newspapers also published reports quoting Israeli officials as saying Israel would ask a five-member panel arbitrating the dispute to postpone its ruling, expected next September, pending outcome of Egyptian-Israeli talks.

Maher's statement reaffirmed Egypt's position that it owns

Taba and that an arbitration delay is unthinkable. "There has been absolutely no consideration of postponing the arbitration process, and if the Israeli side proposes this, Egypt will refuse," Maher said.

"Israel proposed a meeting to consider the possibility of settling the Taba issue (bilaterally), and Egypt expressed readiness to listen to what views and proposals Israel may have."

He said Cairo consented "only within the framework of Egypt's known position, namely that its sovereignty over and right to Taba are not negotiable."

The Sept. 11, 1986, agreement establishing the arbitration panel, which is meeting in Geneva, says arbitration can stop prematurely only after Egypt and Israel confirm in writing that they have come to terms. The agreement specifically forbids delays in the arbitration proceedings.

The proposed Israel-Egypt meeting is to be in the United States, with American participation.

The border controversy began in 1982, after Israel returned to Egypt the bulk of the Sinai peninsula under their 1979 treaty but kept Taba. Four years of fruitless bilateral talks on Taba followed until the 1986 agreement on binding arbitration.

The arbitrators, from Sweden, France, Switzerland, Israel and Egypt, have received written and oral evidence from the two sides, have visited Taba and currently are deliberating their decision.

Egyptians were masters of wood as of stone

By Donald J. Frederick
National Geographic
News Service

CAIRO — Many people still think of the ancient Egyptians as a desert people who excelled in stonework.

But long before the pyramids took shape, the Egyptians were master woodworkers in a society oriented towards the Nile River and the Mediterranean and Red seas.

The focussed their advanced woodworking skills on boatbuilding before erecting their great stone monuments, says Paul Lipke, a maritime preservation expert. "In this perspective," he says, "instead of a desert culture, we see one oriented toward the water for which shipbuilding was a major pivot point and the ultimate expression of technology at the time."

At times the Nile must have been as crowded as a modern highway, filled with boats carrying bureaucrats on official journeys, barges loaded with produce, and innumerable private vessels.

Egypt's skilled shipbuilders served a variety of needs, designing a wide range of vessels from sleek yachts fit for a pharaoh to barges that could carry a 2,400-ton obelisk. Shipyards could turn out a 30-metre-long vessel in a few weeks.

Some ships apparently were constructed in prefabricated sections, marked like a modern builder's kit, so that the pieces could be put together, taken apart, then put together again, as needs dictated.

The Egyptians also built sea-going ships for trade with other Mediterranean cultures. "Their boatbuilding techniques influenced the entire Mediterranean region," says Cheryl Haldane, a nautical archaeologist at Texas A & M University.

One entry in the Palermo stone, an early record of ancient events, states that Pharaoh Sesostris, father of Khufu (better known today as Cheops) sent an expedition to the coast of Lebanon to obtain cedar and other valuable woods. Forty vessels returned with enough logs to construct three 50-metre-long ships and a number of barges.

Long ships were needed to carry a large, heavy load such as an obelisk. An ingenious system of rope trusses secured loads to the vessels and kept bows and sterns from drooping. A double rope ran the length of the boat and was looped over bow and stern. A large stick was inserted between the strands, then twisted and se-

cured, to provide the tension necessary to keep the boat from breaking up.

Centuries later, a similar system called a "hog frame" was reinvented on the Mississippi for big paddle steamers taking heavy loads in shallow waters.

"Until recently most of what was known about ancient Egyptian ships came from depictions in tombs," writes Peter Miller in the current National Geographic. "Because watercraft played so many important roles in their lives, the ancient Egyptians liked to be surrounded by pictures of them for eternity."

Solid evidence of ancient Egyptian boatbuilding skills surfaced in 1954, when a 4,600-year-old disassembled vessel was found beside the Great

Pyramid of Khufu in Giza. Most of the timbers were almost perfectly preserved. The 1,224 components of the craft were fitted together and displayed in a museum.

Evidence of a second pit, very near the first, was noted at the time of the 1954 excavation. Egyptologists speculated that the second pit might contain another royal boat. And they were proven right late last year when a nondestructive probe of the pit by a team of scientists unveiled another disassembled boat, which was documented with a remote-controlled video camera and other instruments.

The team, sponsored by the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation and National Geographic magazine, took great care dur-

ing its investigation not to disturb the ship or its environment.

Lipke, who has published a detailed analysis of the first boat, and studied videotapes and photos of the second, is convinced they were sister ships worthy of a pharaoh.

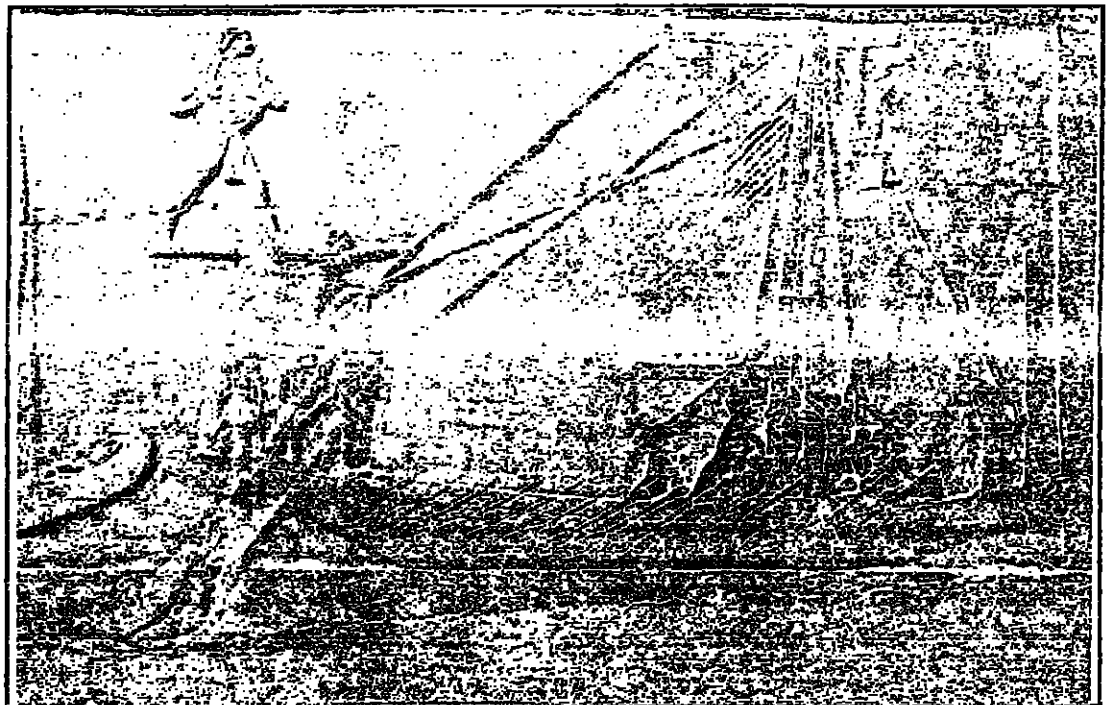
"Khufu didn't get any hot off-the-shell models," says Lipke. "These vessels show a sophisticated, elegant design that had been developed over a long period of time and could perform a number of functions. For instance, the deckhouse, made up of prefabricated sections, could have been easily disassembled and the space made available for other purposes, perhaps transforming the passenger craft into a cargo ship."

Lipke says that small signs of various kinds adorn most parts of the first boat, which suggest that it could be disassembled and put back together with ease.

Lipke also thinks similar markings exist on the second boat, but he was unable to see them. In the first boat pit, most of the symbols appeared on pieces stacked below the top level of timbers. If the same storage system was followed for the second boat, the symbols wouldn't have been revealed by remote camera systems.

"What probably evolved over the centuries was a kind of boat kit whose parts were lashed together with ropes," says Lipke. "The lashing system made for easy disassembly and the markings showed where key components fitted together so a boat could be quickly reassembled."

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Expert boatbuilders helped turn ancient Egypt into a land oriented towards river and sea. Their finely proportioned vessels were technological wonders. This relief from a Fifth Dynasty (Circa 2400 B.C.) tomb at Saqqara shows sailors manning steering

oars at the stern of a boat as others hoist the sail. High sterns helped crew push their craft off sandbars. On big boats, rowers stood up to dip their oars, then stroked them by plopping backwards onto benches (National Geographic photo)

Israelis close Arab society

(Continued from page 1)

An adjacent dormitory housing 132 girls, many of them orphans, remained open, the army and Arab sources said.

Before welding shut the doors of the centre, soldiers raided the building and confiscated books, letters and educational material.

Army spokesman Raanan Gissin called a hasty press conference Monday, shortly after one was announced by Khalil. Gissin told reporters Khalil used the centre to "brainwash" children. Gissin cited a video cassette showing an Israeli teacher bash the head of a Palestinian girl because she refused to repeat his lesson that Israel should expand to include Syria, Lebanon and the Nile Delta.

According to the army's account of the film, the girl died of her wounds. Two Palestinians broke into the class and killed the teacher, while students violated his dead body.

Khalil told reporters the army broke into the building and seized large quantities of material without giving her a receipt of what was taken.

She said she did not know if such a cassette was among the many items stored in the building.

Khalil denied charges she preached anti-Semitism. "Like all of Palestinian society, I am against the occupation, not against Jews. On the contrary, we stretch our hands out to the Jews," she said.

In a related development, the Israeli Civil Rights League, an independent forum of left-wing lawyers, sharply criticised soldiers' treatment of Palestinians in the occupied territories.

One lawyer, Netta Goldman, told a news conference Arabs no longer filed complaints about brutality by soldiers because the army had failed to take action on most petitions, Israel Radio said.

The radio also quoted the lawyers as saying one-third of the Palestinians arrested by Israeli forces in the last year, or 2,500 Arabs, are currently in jail for six months without trial under emergency regulations.

In Abu Dhabi, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) accused Israel Monday of damaging crops on Palestinian farms in the occupied territories.

Khaled Malak, acting head of the PLO mission in Abu Dhabi, told reporters the measures were part of a new Israeli starvation policy to suppress the Palestinian uprising.

"The PLO has information that the occupation troops are spraying toxic materials and distributing bad fertilisers that damage crops," he said.

"The Zionist authorities are also preventing Palestinian farmers from going to their lands and have bulldozed thousands of fruit trees."

He said 370 Palestinians had been killed and more than 10,000 wounded since the Palestinian

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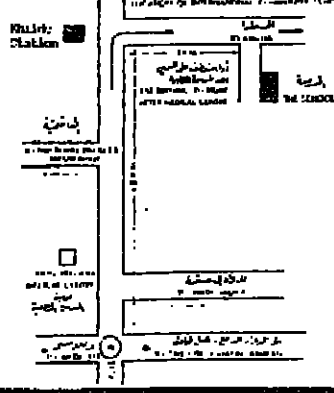
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CBJ to announce new foreign exchange regulations soon

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times economics correspondent

AMMAN — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) has revealed it will soon issue new instructions aimed at "organising" the domestic exchange market in the wake of uncertainties that precipitated a run of U.S. dollars and put pressure on the Jordanian dinar, CBJ Deputy Governor Maher Shukri said Sunday.

Addressing an open forum on the Kingdom's current economic situation, Dr. Shukri described CBJ regulations, released earlier this month, fixing foreign exchange rates in the local market and floating interest rates on direct credits and on certain categories of deposits, as "transitory instructions" that will be followed by other instructions to be issued at the end of this month.

He said these instructions would "control dealing with foreign currencies, organise the operations of moneychangers and financial institutions and citizens, and define their rights and duties and the method of operation."

The deputy CBJ governor said the new instructions were designed to "control the market and preserve the country's reserves of foreign currencies."

He told the forum, organised by the Amman Alumni Club of the American University of Beirut, that these measures would boost remittances into the Kingdom from Jordanian expatriates and enhance the country's foreign exchange reserves.

Shukri said that the new regulations have also succeeded in reducing the margin between the official CBJ rate for foreign exchange and that of moneychangers who are not bound by the fixed rates. "Now, there is hardly

any problem."

Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tabbaa told the forum that a slowdown in the Kingdom's overall economic growth, a decline in Arab aid to Jordan and a decrease in remittances from Jordanian expatriates were elements that contrived to cause a shortage in the country's foreign exchange reserves and precipitated the crisis of confidence marked by two flurries in the domestic exchange market on May 2 and June 2, when a heavy demand for the dollar put pressure on the Jordanian dinar.

Tabbaa told nearly 200 businessmen that despite sound economic decisions followed by the government, these "were not enough to achieve a recovery."

"What is required is a greater effort, because the negative forces are much stronger. We need a radical treatment to solve the problems," he said.

The industry and trade minister, who is a former president of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, advocated belt tightening, a reduction in spending and imports and a reduction in the price of services to increase the volume of tourism.

He urged a careful review of protectionist laws in the country to determine the period of protection and the specific products

that may need such protection. "We are only in favour of protectionism that helps the productive sector and the country. This is what should direct our thinking," he noted.

The Amman Chamber of Commerce President Mohammad Asfour called for encouraging exports with the participation of the private sector, by solving problems related to cost and quality. Asfour said there was a need to develop a clear mechanism that would monitor and boost remittances from Jordanian expatriates, improve internal and external marketing and focus on agricultural industries.

Commenting on the latest developments related to the financial crisis over the halted Jordanian exports to Iraq, Amman Chamber of Industry President Khalidoun Abu Hassan said he will join a government delegation to Iraq Friday to discuss the importation of Iraqi products that would cover the value of Jordanian exports.

The CBJ stopped financing Jordanian exports to Iraq in mid-April for exceeding the quota defined by a bilateral trade protocol, according to the government.

Abu Hassan, noting that the industrial sector generated JD 332 million last year, and an average of 18 per cent of the gross domestic product between 1981 and 1986, said that for the first time, industrial revenues surpassed those of the wholesale and retail sales together with revenues from restaurants and hotels in the Kingdom.

He said that the Chamber of Industry was considering the

establishment of a council to encourage and develop Jordanian exports and a company specialising in countertrade, in addition to a fund for the development of exports in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the CBJ and the Industrial Development Bank.

Following the speeches delivered by the key speakers at the forum, members of the audience asked questions and contributed observations related to present economic policies.

Commenting on Sunday's discussion, Riad Khouri, a member of the alumni club managing board, said: "As an alumnus, I was delighted at how successful the evening was. As a professional economist, my feelings were quite different."

Khouri, an economist and businessman, said he was disappointed with the method by which presentations were made. He explained that "one of the most important tasks of a professional or an expert is to simplify the information in a manner which can be understood by the public."

He noted that this was not the case during the forum.

"The few hundred people who gathered at the Intercontinental Ballroom Sunday night, represent the educated elite of Jordan and were thus, in an excellent position to comprehend what was being said."

He, however, added: "Speaking for myself, as a person holding two university degrees in economics and a former teacher of economics at university level, I could not follow most of what was being said."

Central bank succeeds in curbing dollar value

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordanian dinar has regained ground against hard currencies, mainly the U.S. dollar, just two weeks after the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) stepped in by fixing market exchange rates, according to a limited survey conducted by the Jordan Times.

"The CBJ's step has breathed life into a jittery market and reversed a run on the dollar that had hiked its exchange rate, against the dinar," said a veteran money dealer.

The dealer, who declined to be further identified, favoured the government move and said it was "an intervention long overdue to stabilise the market."

The CBJ's fixed rate over the past two weeks ranged from 355 to 365 fils for commercial banks and financial institutions, a price well below a record high rate of 390 fils a dollar that intermittently prevailed in May. The new rate is also near the region of 340 fils, the regular exchange rate in the free market.

The survey found out that the margin between the daily official fixed rate and the market price was reduced to a maximum of 10 to 15 fils, which reflects a growing adherence to the regulated price, designed to muster the Kingdom's reserve of foreign currencies and create a healthy monetary market.

Foreign currencies' reserves at the CBJ dropped to JD 43 million in March 1988. It reached a JD 354 million record high in 1981, according to CBJ's Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

The bank also retains one million ounce of gold worth nearly \$500 million in market price and it is widely referred to as a practical guarantee to the dinar, which is, in effect, pegged to a basket of five major foreign currencies.

Commercial banks registered in the Kingdom are also known to have in their respective vaults more than \$1 billion in foreign currency deposits by resident and non-resident private sector, according to the bulletin.

Private sector sources noted that the CBJ was also in the process of applying further measures, some of them had been earlier imposed but never been put to force, according to private sector sources.

A well placed source at the CBJ brushed aside reports about prospects of further measures by the bank. "The bank's reluctance hitherto to impose restrictions on capital flight and tighten control on the free market reflected a sound Jordanian economy and a strong dinar," he told the Jordan Times.

Private sources, however, said the CBJ has asked commercial banks to adhere to the volume of funds for those travelling abroad. This measure, which was taken in 1986, defined the ceiling of funds that can be transferred abroad at JD 5,000 for individuals. The ceiling, however, could be lifted for individuals who transfer funds for such purposes as pilgrimage, studying abroad, trade or medical treatment.

Approximately 15 thousand attend the pilgrimage season each year. Moreover, nearly 80 thousand students are currently pursuing higher education in foreign universities, which constitutes a heavy burden on the economy and a drain of foreign currency.

The CBJ has also decided to float the once fixed commission on commercial banks' credit facilities in a bid to provide incentives for investment and domestic savings.

Private and public sources attribute the continuing shortage in foreign currency reserves to several factors which affected Jordan on the heels of an economic boom in late 70's. One of those factors is the failure of rich Arab countries to honour their respective financial commitments as agreed upon during the 1978 Baghdad Arab summit.

The summit pledged to pay Jordan, being one of the frontline countries with Israel, an annual sum of \$1,250 million over a span of ten years. Amman only received 50 per cent of the figure and His Majesty King Hussein sought a renewed commitment from the Arab countries during his keynote address to the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers earlier in June.

Estimates expect remittances from Jordanian workers abroad to further dwindle due to continued economic recession in the host countries. Transfers of \$1.100 million in 1987 are expected to drop by 20 per cent by the end of 1988 as a large number of the nearly 350,000 expatriates return home.

Expatriates register JD 5m company

AMMAN (J.T.) — Industry, Trade and Supply Minister Hamdi Tabbaa has approved the registration of an investment holding company which has a JD 5 million capital.

Ministry of Industry officials said that 161 constituent founders of the projected company have come up with JD 2 million so far and that arrangements were being made to raise more capital. The 161-group represent Jordanian expatriates working in the Gulf countries. The expatriates

originally decided on the formation of the company during last year's Jordanian expatriates conference in Amman.

The activities of the projected company, which is to be headquartered in Amman, will be discussed by this year's conference due to open here next month, according to the officials.

The projected company is designed to channel expatriate's funds to be invested in housing, tourist and industrial schemes in the Kingdom.

Debts of farmers rise

AMMAN (J.T.) — Loans due on farmers rose this year to JD 42 million, up from JD 38 million in 1987, according to a report in Al Dustour Arabic newspaper.

The paper said that concerned authorities were contemplating measures for rescheduling the farmers' debts so that they can be paid over long terms through easy instalments.

The paper reported the engagement of 60,000 in farming in Jordan most of whom, it said, are indebted to a number of credit organisations in the country.

It said also that nearly 80,000 non-Jordanian workers are employed in farming, mostly in the Jordan Valley region.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for June 20, 1988.

| | Number | Volume | Contracts |
|--|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Regular market: | 639992 | JD 451970 | 433 |
| Top three companies: | | | |
| Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing, and Publishing | 204450 | JD 138845 | 109 |
| Petra Bank | 50000 | JD 100000 | 1 |
| Finance and Credit Corporation | 98324 | JD 58430 | 73 |
| Parallel market: | 2800 | JD 890 | — |
| Development bonds: | 21609 | JD 239271 | — |
| Treasury bills & bonds: | 10500 | JD 976775 | — |
| Other debentures: | — | — | — |

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| One Sterling | 1.7870/80 | U.S. dollar |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.2095/2105 | Canadian dollar |
| | 1.7532/42 | Deutschmarks |
| | 1.9720/30 | Dutch guilders |
| | 1.4565/75 | Swiss francs |
| | 36.67/72 | Belgian francs |
| | 5.9140/70 | French francs |
| | 1301/1302 | Italian lire |
| | 126.10/20 | Japanese yen |
| | 6.0820/70 | Swedish crowns |
| | 6.3540/90 | Norwegian crowns |
| | 6.6725/75 | Danish crowns |
| One ounce of gold | 454.00/454.50 | U.S. dollars |

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Surging base metal and gold bullion prices lifted the market to its highest level since the October market crash. By the close, the All Ordinaries index stood 17.3 points up at 1,617.7.

TOKYO — Shares prices closed down sharply, in heavy trade, for the first time in six sessions as brokers expressed fears of inflation and worldwide interest rate rises. The Nikkei index fell 203.43 points, or 0.71 per cent to 28,139.03.

HONG KONG — Share prices closed fractionally higher as profit-taking pared earlier gains. The Hang Seng index closed 1.04 points up at 2,719.06.

SINGAPORE — Prices rose over a broad front in active trading before dropping back slightly on sporadic late profit-taking. The Straits Times industrial index rose 4.07 to 1,072.27.

BOMBAY — Stocks closed mixed after limited bouts of speculative trading. Many investors were awaiting some key company results expected later in the week.

FRANKFURT — Prices closed lower despite a late recovery from a poor opening. Interest rate worries weighed on the market. The Commerzbank 60-share index, calculated at mid-session, fell 21.6 to 1,406.6.

ZURICH — Prices were little changed in quiet trading. Most banks were unchanged while industrials were fractionally lower. The All Share Swiss index lost 0.01 to 861.47.

PARIS — Prices ended little changed, with trading volume limited by a bourse employees strike and a bomb threat. The 30-share bourse indicator declined by 0.39 per cent.

LONDON — Trade was quiet with most operators unwilling to adjust positions substantially amid strong speculation of a further rise in the cost of borrowing. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 4.1 at 1,846.0.

Iraq's maritime company profits \$80 million

BAGHDAD (OPECNA) — The Iraqi State Establishment for Maritime Transportation made a profit of \$80 million in 1987. Earlier this month, the establishment inaugurated a new maritime line linking the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba with North and South America.

An official source said two new cargo ships, Al Sindbad (13,200 tons) and Zain Al Qaus (13,000 tons) had recently joined the Iraqi merchant fleet.

In another area, Iraq spent over \$7.50 billion on 218 projects in 1987, according to Planning

Minister Samal Majeed Faraj. In a statement here at the weekend, the minister said these included 50 projects in agriculture, 33 in industry, 23 in transport and communications, 78 in construction and public services and 34 in education and scientific research.

Iraq has allocated \$11.50 billion for its 1988 investment plan under which 1,298 projects will be implemented, including 135 projects in agriculture, 207 in industry, 209 in transport and communications, 467 in construction and 203 in education.

Summit agrees to African debt relief

TORONTO (AP) — World leaders tentatively agreed to help ease the staggering foreign debt burdens of Africa's poorest nations by fashioning measures that would forgive some of those countries' loans. British officials said.

The United States backed off from its previous refusal to go along with debt concessions, helping pave the way for the agreement at Sunday's opening session of the 14th annual economic summit of seven key industrial nations.

"The Americans have agreed along with everyone else that action will be taken, which is a position they were very far from even a few months ago," said a British official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan joined leaders from Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada at the summit, an annual gathering for discussing primarily international economic issues.

Francois Mitterrand

During the opening round of talks, French President Francois Mitterrand made a pitch for debt relief.

Spokesman Hubert Vedrine quoted him as saying: "The poverty of the Third World destroys their societies and threatens ours. We must do more and coordinate our efforts. Toronto is the occasion to do it."

The plan is aimed at the poorest nations in sub-Saharan

Africa, a vast region of 44 countries sandwiched between North Africa, which is somewhat better off, and South Africa, which is much more prosperous.

The total foreign debt of the developing world is estimated at roughly \$1 trillion.

Officials said the debt relief plan would apply primarily to about 20 African nations with per capita annual incomes around \$280.

Under the proposal, Western creditor governments would have a menu of options for aiding these countries. The options discussed included writing off some of the loans, slashing interest rates on the credits or stretching out payments over a longer period of time.

The British official said aides were working on the language of the agreement expected to be released at the end of the summit on Tuesday.

French officials said nothing was final. "Nothing is settled before the final communique is issued," said Jacques Attali, a senior aide to Mitterrand.

Michael Wilson

Canada's Finance Minister Michael Wilson told reporters "the leaders recognise their joint responsibility with the LDCs (less developed countries) to find solutions."

"For the poorest countries," he said, "they agreed to focus on new debt relief options."

The push for debt relief would not apply to the developing

world's biggest debtors, Brazil and Mexico, which have rung up loans totalling \$220 billion.

Officials argue the big debtors, who owe money mainly to commercial banks, can be helped with additional bank credits and other international financial aid.

Willy De Clercq

"These countries can help themselves, especially if there are more credits given by commercial banks and... if (export) markets are open for them," said Willy De Clercq, commissioner for external affairs of the European Community (EC).

"While the poorest, even with all the possible schemes we have invented up to now, it doesn't seem possible (they can help themselves)," De Clercq said. "For them, certain specific solutions should be found."

The drive to seek debt relief at the summit came primarily in separate initiatives from Mitterrand and Nigel Lawson, Britain's top financial official.

James Baker

U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker said earlier this month in the Ivory Coast that the United States would support concessions on official debt owed by "the poorest of the poor" Third World countries.

The United States has said it cannot legally write off loans or grant concessionary interest rates, but can grant extended interest repayment periods.

The International Monetary

Fund, an international financial organisation, said in a recent publication that during 1980-87, only a dozen of the sub-Saharan African countries "were able to service their debt promptly without obtaining debt relief or incurring payments arrears."

It also said more than half of the sub-Saharan debt is held by five countries — the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Sudan, Zaire, and Zambia.

Kiichi Miyazawa

On the same topic, Japan made new proposals to help ease the problems of middle-income Third World debtors but won only a cautious response at the economic summit here, Japanese officials said Sunday.

They said Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa put forward a detailed initiative on the debt of the more prosperous Third World nations — not to be confused with measures under discussion at the summit on debt relief for the very poor.

But other finance ministers were cautious and the issue was left for further discussion, the officials said.

Ministers agreed not to make details public in case this gave "misleading signals or wrong impressions" to the current negotiations between middle-income debtors and commercial bank creditors. Toyoo Gyohten, Japanese vice-finance minister for international affairs, told reporters.

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كردت الى اهل

Haiti coup removes civilian government

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Troops loyal to fired military chief Lieutenant General Henri Namphy sprung him from house arrest, captured the national palace in a gun and grenade battle and seized civilian President Leslie Manigat.

Sunday night's military coup ended four months of civilian government and put Namphy back in command of the nation he led for two years as head of a three-man junta.

It came less than a week after a power struggle began in the military.

Early Monday, a helmeted and fatigued Namphy appeared in state-run television from the palace. "The army will lead the country this way," he declared, waving an Uzi submachine gun and flanked by helmeted soldiers.

A Western diplomat said troops of the presidential guard loyal to Namphy had battled forces allied with Manigat, who was seized at his residence eight kilometres to the north. There was no word on casualties.

After a 10-minute blackout about 8:30 p.m. Sunday (0030 GMT Monday), the streets of this Caribbean capital became deserted and automatic and heavy calibre gunfire broke out around the national palace.

Heard from a hotel two blocks away, it died down then surged for one-and-a-half hours again just after midnight (0400 GMT), when explosions also were heard. In his speech, Namphy did not mention Manigat, who had retired him Friday in a power struggle that divided the nation's military leadership.

Government sources said Manigat was taken by ambulance from his home to a military hospital. A journalistic source close to the military said Manigat would be expelled from the country later Monday.

The military ran the Jan. 17 balloting that saw Manigat elected. It was boycotted by the most popular candidates and most voters and widely criticised as rigged.

A powerful officer with whom Manigat had sided, was holed up with his troops inside his barracks near the presidential palace, surrounded by Namphy's troops, the journalistic source said.

The officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Claude Paul, leads the 700-member Dessalines Battalion, which had battled Namphy's forces and is garrisoned adjacent to the presidential palace.

Namphy refused in his seven-minute speech to discuss the fighting.

"We will not speak of what happened. We are looking ahead. We love the army, the regular army, the army loves the people and the country," he said in Creole.

The 55-year-old officer looked tired and said he was ailing. When he finished, an army band broke into the national anthem.



Afghan Mujahideen fighters take time off to clean their weapons

Mujahideen take moderate stand

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Pakistan-based Afghan rebels have set up a government-in-exile and promised not to harass withdrawing Soviet troops who have propped up the Kremlin-backed administration.

The main Afghan Mujahideen alliance named a "transitional government" with the ultimate aim of replacing President Najibullah's government.

Moscow has complained about rebel attacks on the departing Soviet troops. It accuses Pakistan, which backs the insurgents, of violating U.N.-mediated Afghan accords providing for the pullout.

"Now that the Soviet troops are withdrawing from Afghanistan, due to the valour of our heroic Muslim people and the Mujahideen leadership, we should refrain from acts which may delay the process of Soviet withdrawal," alliance leader Syed Ahmad Gailani said Sunday.

He was speaking in the north-west Pakistani town of Peshawar, where the transitional govern-

ment was named. Moderate Gailani's statement contrasted with the policies of his fiery predecessor, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who advocated attacking the Soviet troops with-

drawing under the accords signed by Pakistan and Afghanistan in Geneva on April 14.

Gailani, leader of the Mahazi-Milli-Islami party, took over the seven-party alliance's rotating chairmanship Wednesday from Hekmatyar, who heads the well-organised Hezb-i-Islami party.

Previously named President Ahmad Shah, a U.S.-educated engineer of the Ittehad-i-Islami party, announced a 14-member cabinet of two vice-presidents and 12 ministers.

Shah said the alliance would soon decide where in Afghanistan to base the interim government, which would take over after Najibullah's government falls.

The Western-backed alliance said it planned to seek recognition of its government. Moscow and Kabul accuse Pakistan of violating the Geneva

accords by allowing Afghan rebel activity on its soil and transferring arms into Afghanistan.

Pakistan denies the charge and says it will not ban what it calls the genuine political activity of an estimated three million Afghan refugees it is sheltering.

Pakistan wants an interim government in Afghanistan representing the rebels, the refugees and Najibullah's ruling People's Democratic Party (PDDA).

But Kabul insists on a PDDA-dominated coalition government. The rebels refuse to share power with the PDDA.

The PDDA retains key positions in the 29-member cabinet of non-PDDA Prime Minister Mohammad Hassan Sharq, which Najibullah approved Saturday.

No appeal was made to sympathetic countries to recognise the transitional government although the alliance has said in the past it will seek recognition.

Some Western diplomats in Pakistan have speculated that Najibullah's government could fall as early as mid-August.

3 killed in Delhi bomb

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh militants fighting for an independent homeland in north India extended the campaign to the capital Monday, killing three people and wounding 30 in a bomb attack on a crowded market.

Panic spread through the west Delhi suburb of Tilak Nagar after men identified by police as separatists drove up to the vegetable market in a convoy of three vans and tossed a bomb in among the shoppers.

Hours later vegetables were still strewn around the blood-spattered market place cordoned off by police.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said at least four people were killed but police could confirm only three deaths.

Police said many of the injured suffered shrapnel wounds and at least five were in critical condition.

Eyewitness Gopi Ram told reporters: "I saw an object flying out of the van and the next thing was the sound of the explosion and then people screaming."

The Delhi attack came the day after Sikh extremists killed 15 people in a bomb attack in the town of Kurukshetra in neighbouring Haryana State.

The bomb exploded amid a crowd watching India's most popular television show.

Extremists also shot dead a rightwing Hindu leader in the north Indian state Punjab and two of his companions in the single day of violence in June so far.

Shops in major Haryana and Punjab towns were closed Monday in protest against Sunday's killings. PTI said police reinforcements had been sent to Punjab to control tension.



Funeral wake turns disaster

MOSCOW (R) — A Ukrainian funeral wake turned to drunken revelry and then disaster when mourners imbibed the same poisonous drink as the man they had just buried, the official TASS news agency reported Monday.

Eight people died and 80 were in hospital after drinking the black-market industrial spirit at the wake in the village of Zabolotye, near the Polish border, TASS said. The affair began when the local schoolmaster and a farm mechanic celebrated the delivery of furniture with a drinking spree.

The mechanic died the next day and the schoolmaster fell ill but, fearing for his reputation, kept silent. He died a few days later and was buried without an autopsy. After the ill-fated wake, where the industrial spirit was set on the table with other strong drink, autopsies were performed on all the dead including the disoriented schoolmaster. Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev launched an anti-alcohol campaign three years ago. TASS commented that "the sober way of life has remained on paper."

Parisian wins waiters' race

PARIS (AP) — Frenchman Marc Fabre won the annual waiters' race Sunday, crossing the finish line with a bottle and three glasses still upright on his tray after an 8.1-kilometre hike around town. A Japanese waiter, Sakai Osamu, placed second. The race, which attracted about 500 participants, started and ended at city hall. They passed several Paris landmarks, including the opera, Saint-Germain-des-Près and Notre Dame.

Meat promoters red in the face

NEW YORK (R) — Some American marketers of red meat are blushing with embarrassment over the discovery that one of their promotional posters resembles a Hitler youth sign from World War II. Newsweek reported Sunday. The weekly news magazine said a college student had noticed that the poster of a tall, blond cowboy holding an American flag, meant to equate beef with patriotism, was similar to a Nazi placard illustrated in a history textbook. The sign, distributed to hundreds of American supermarkets by an Oklahoma City-based wholesale food company, simply substituted western cowboy garb for the Hitler youth uniform and swastika. Newsweek said, "We're not trying to send out any subliminal Nazi messages." Cheryl Hudak, spokesman for the wholesaler, was quoted as saying.

Superman turns 50

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — Wonder Woman, Luke Skywalker, Sherlock Holmes and even Rocky and Bullwinkle are taking a break from their adventures this weekend to help celebrate Superman's 50th birthday. A four-day international Superman exposition opened Thursday and was expected to attract up to 30,000 visitors. Although fans know the man of steel was born on the planet Krypton, Superman has strong ties to this city — he was created by Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster of Cleveland. Superhero devotees have come to browse through comic books, watch science fiction movies, and shop for memorabilia ranging from dinosaur dolls to rare Superman prints, said Tim Gorman of Neverending Battle Incorporated, which is sponsoring the event. Gorman said the non-profit organisation was founded in 1986 to honour Siegel and Shuster. The two men, graduates of Glenville High School, created the material for the first Superman comic book in June 1938.

Reagan vehicle runs into snag

TORONTO (AP) — A car in U.S. President Ronald Reagan's motorcade Sunday accidentally caught the rope of a tent erected for his limousine during the world economic summit conference and pulled down the tent. The accident occurred as the president left the Royal York hotel for the formal welcoming ceremony hosted by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. A white canvas tent that had been erected in front of the hotel for the president's limousine to park in became snagged on a bumper of one of the motorcade vehicles as the limousine pulled out. The tent collapsed and was dragged into the street, but no one was injured. The tent was quickly cleared away and the motorcade proceeded.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Gorbachev backs nuclear-free zones

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev reiterated his support of the nuclear-free zone concept, saying bands of territory free of nuclear arms would reduce the threat of an atomic war. In a message to an international meeting on nuclear-free zones opening in East Berlin Monday, Gorbachev also repeated that Moscow was ready to scrap all its nuclear arms if other nuclear powers agreed to do likewise. "The Soviet Union is fully prepared to eliminate its status as a nuclear power — and as soon as possible — together with the other countries possessing nuclear weapons," he said. Pending total nuclear disarmament, he said, nuclear-free zones "can contribute to narrowing the sphere of nuclear preparations, disengaging the nuclear forces of the opposing alliances and thereby reducing the risk of nuclear conflict."

Greenpeace sieges protests

ROME (R) — Greenpeace activists painted symbols of radioactivity on U.S. and Soviet warships in the Mediterranean Friday in a protest against nuclear arms at sea. The environmentalist group said. Italian Television Sunday showed Greenpeace film of the protest, which the group said took place in the Gulf of Hammamet off the Tunisian coast. The film showed sailors aboard a U.S. vessel identified as the Thomas C. Hart training high-powered water cannon on activists in three rubber dinghies as they painted the triangular black radioactivity sign on the hull. It also showed a Soviet motor launch trying to obstruct the activists, from the Greenpeace vessel Sirius, when they painted the same sign on the side of the Soviet warship Baku. A statement issued in Rome by Greenpeace said the Baku was one of a group of five Soviet ships, including the aircraft carrier Kiev. The statement said that the five ships and the U.S. vessel were carrying 100 nuclear warheads between them and said the protest was designed to draw public attention to the danger of nuclear arms on the high seas.

Franco-Soviet space flight set

MOSCOW (R) — A joint French-Soviet cosmonaut team will blast off to the Mir orbiting station in December, Moscow Radio said Friday. Soviet space officials earlier said the French-Soviet flight would take place in November. The radio gave no reason for the change. The mission will be the third Soviet-led international flight to Mir in 1988. A Soviet-Bulgarian crew returned Friday from eight days aboard the space station, and a Soviet-Afghan crew is due to be launched in August.

Bangladesh transport strike ends

DHAKA (R) — A violent strike by Bangladesh lorry and truck drivers ended Monday after the government agreed to shelve a plan to jail for life those responsible for fatal traffic accidents. Presidential adviser Kazi Zafar Ahmad and leaders of the Bangladesh Road Transport Employees Federation signed an agreement ending the strike Sunday night, the official BSS news agency said. Police said Monday nearly 100 people were injured and at least 70 vehicles damaged in clashes during the weekend strike in protest at the government plan. Witnesses said strike supporters attacked state-owned buses and private vehicles which had defied the strike call and fought sporadic battles with transport workers seeking a negotiated settlement. Nearly 20 strikers arrested Sunday would be freed because of the agreement, police said.

Colombian guerrillas attack two towns

BOGOTA (AP) — Leftist guerrillas attacked in two Colombian towns Sunday, killing eight people including four policemen, state and local authorities said. Authorities in the state of Caldas reported that guerrillas launched an attack in the town of Supia, 200 kilometres northwest of the Colombian capital of Bogota. Guerrillas also attacked in the Indian town of Silvia, in the state of Cauca, 330 kilometres south of Bogota, local officials reported. Police said they believed the attack in Supia, a town of about 55,000, was carried out by members of the Popular Liberation Army (ELP), a Maoist organisation fighting President Virgilio Barco's government. Local officials said members of another rebel group, known as M-19, attacked in the town of Silvia.

Angola talks start in Cairo Friday

CAIRO (R) — Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States will hold three days of peace talks in Cairo from next Friday, Egypt announced Monday.

It will be the third round of negotiations aimed at ending a 13-year-old war between Angola's Marxist government, backed by Cuban troops, and Western-backed rebels.

The four parties had agreed to meet in Cairo from June 24 to 26, a Foreign Ministry statement said.

The Angola peace negotiations, also aimed at securing independence for South African-ruled Namibia, started in London last month and a second round was held in Brazzaville.

Cairo was chosen as a compromise venue because it was far from the war and uninvolved, yet was an African city, diplomats said.

The ministry statement said Egypt had agreed to host talks "with a view to contributing to peace and stability in Africa," with the approval of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Chairman President Moussa Traore of Mali.

Egypt was "motivated by a strong desire to create a favourable climate for a constructive and positive dialogue," the statement said.

The government hoped the Cairo round "will lead to peace in Angola and independence of Namibia" in accordance with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, it added.

The talks are expected to take place in the Hyatt Al Salam, a big hotel in walled grounds in the suburb of Heliopolis near Cairo airport.

Hotel staff said the Foreign Ministry had reserved a conference room.

Tight security is expected at the talks because South African government ministers will be in Egypt for the first time. Foreign Minister P.W. Botha is expected to head Pretoria's delegation.

South African passport-holders are normally banned from entering the country.

The Foreign Ministry statement said Egypt had agreed to host the talks after consulting other African countries.

Ortega proposes new peace talks

MANAGUA (AP) — President Daniel Ortega has proposed a new round of peace talks with U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels before a temporary cease-fire expires at the end of June.

"We consider it very important to hold another meeting here in Managua before June 30," Ortega said at a news conference Sunday. The leftist Sandinista government and contra rebels began their cease-fire March 21.

The two sides signed an agreement March 23 to negotiate terms of a permanent truce to the 6-year-old civil war. The last round of talks broke down June 9 amid sharp differences over a timetable for rebel disarmament and democratic reforms to be taken by the government.

Ortega suggested a new round of talks start June 26 to discuss a 32-point government peace plan. He said the two sides had agreed on 20 of the points.

The Sandinista government rejected a proposal submitted by the rebels at the end of the last round of talks. It called on the

government to free all political prisoners immediately rather than gradually as called for in the March 23 accord.

The rebels also urged the Sandinistas to disband the supreme court, establish an assembly to rewrite the 1987 constitution and permit soldiers to abandon military service if they desired.

The Sandinista plan accepted contra demands that democratic

reforms take place before the rebels lay down their weapons.

But the rebels said the reforms did not go far enough and announced they would participate in no further meetings. The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has blamed the impasse on Sandinista intransigence.

"We are aware that the situation is not easy," Ortega said,

adding that the Reagan administration was trying to "kill the negotiating process."

Contra leaders lobbied in Washington last week for renewed U.S. military aid. That aid ended in February and the U.S. Congress rejected a renewal.

The March 23 agreement permits only humanitarian aid to the rebels.

U.S. 'ill-prepared' for INF inspection

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defence Department is "ill prepared to guard against 'security breaches' when Soviet inspectors arrive on U.S. military bases July 1 as part of the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty, a magazine reported Sunday.

The pact, sealed in Moscow May 31 by President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, provides for the elimination of nuclear missiles with ranges between 500 kilometres to 5,000 kilometres.

It also allows the Soviets to send inspectors to 26 sites in the United States and Europe to make sure the missiles have been destroyed as agreed. The U.S. military will send inspectors to 133 Soviet bloc bases.

However, U.S. News and World Report said in this week's edition that the United States does not have enough trained personnel to prevent the Soviets from seeing facilities and equipment they are not supposed to

see.

The magazine said the number of trained U.S. agents assigned to the Pentagon's technical surveillance counter-measures programme, which guards U.S. bases from electronic surveillance by hostile intelligence agencies, has been cut from 160 to 32 in the past six years.

Only 10 of those agents are assigned to bases in the United States, while the others are at U.S. bases overseas.

'Meese, Weinberger knew of defence fraud'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Attorney General Edwin Meese and former Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger were warned about alleged wrongdoing in Pentagon procurement three years ago but apparently took no action, two members of Congress said Sunday.

Senator Charles Grassley, an Iowa Republican, and Representative John Dingell, a Michigan Democrat, who conducted committee hearings into Pentagon abuses, made the statement in a television interview.

Investigators are probing possibly the biggest scandal ever to strike the defence department. The scandal emerged last week after Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents searched

the offices and homes of senior Pentagon officials, consultants and some of the country's biggest defence companies.

Hundreds of subpoenas were served recently as a result of a two-year-old secret investigation into bribery and corruption.

Grassley said he wrote to Meese in April, 1985, to tell him about evidence of trafficking in sensitive documents related to bidding for defence work and that 25 companies were involved.

He said those cases were similar to the ones currently being investigated but prosecutors were not interested.

"They did not investigate," he said, and while Meese promised to stay on top of the matter, "as

far as I am concerned, that is where it ended," Grassley said. Dingell said he had warned Weinberger in writing of industrial espionage involving defence contractors, theft of documents, and fraud.

"Nothing was done during this time," Dingell said.

"I am not suggesting there was a cover up, but this is part of the good old boy network, an ethic that breeds an attitude among the defence industry, 'catch as if you can'," Grassley said.

Democratic Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said the Pentagon has had "a serious management problem ... for a number of years."

"We had people being selected for their ideological beliefs, for their salesmanship, but not for good sound management," Nunn said.

"I think the emphasis has been on salesmanship and getting the money and the management end of it has been the last of the list of priorities," he said on ABC television's "This week with David Brinkley."

Democratic Congressman Les Aspin, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, said he agreed and added, "I do think that, in one sense, it's surprising this hasn't happened before. ... there's always been a lot of money floating around."

Soccer hooligan — urban gladiator who brawls for kicks

By Deborah Telford
Reporter

LONDON — He's drunk, dangerous and says he's a soccer fan. But instead of waving flags and cheering, he throws beer cans, breaks heads and windows — and experts say he does it for kicks.

The football hooligan brought fresh shame on Britain at the European championships last week. Sociologists are producing a flurry of theories about why he primes himself on drink, then uses fists, feet, a knife or a knuckleduster in a crusade for violence.

"The soccer hooligan enjoys violence. It's exciting and gives him status among his peers. That moment of glory on a Saturday night makes up for the dull life, lacking in any kind of opportunities, he leads all

week," said Eric Dunning, a sociologist from Leicester University.

"He doesn't care if his team is banned from Europe. The worse the fans' reputation, the better the kudos. He is defending his territory and his honour," Dunning added.

English thugs who brawled their way through West German streets as their national side slumped to defeat are returning home, leaving a record of soccer violence not seen in Europe since 39 people died at Brussels' Heysel stadium in 1985.

The Europeans call it "the English disease" but football violence has been embraced by hooligans in Western Europe and even as far away as China, where 135 people were hurt during fighting at a match last month.

More than 300 soccer hooligans were detained in Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Dusseldorf and Munich last week. Most were West German or English.

The origins of the word "hooligan," which means ruffian or one of a gang of toughs, is vague. The Oxford dictionary says it is believed to have originated from the name of a "ruffianly Irish family in south east London."

Urban working class

The typical English soccer hooligan is young, white, and male, an urban gladiator from the working class.

His capacity for beer drinking is his breast plate for war and his tee-shirt sports militaristic slogans like "these colours don't run." "England's in-

vasion of Germany 1988."

When abroad he boasts of thumping a lesson into the Krauts (Germans), the Lites (Italians) and the frogs (French).

At home, he joins loosely-organised bands of up to 1,000 who adopt warlike names and go out fighting in the name of the teams they support — "the Red Army" supports Manchester United, "the Zulu Warriors" Birmingham City, and the "Service Crew" Leeds United.

Dunning said his research showed football violence began before World War I and added: "Some of today's incidents would pale into insignificance compared with what happened in England between the wars, but you didn't hear about it then."

David Hill, who is research-

ing a book about English football strife, says English fans are descendants of social classes who fought and died in great numbers for their country during the two World Wars, fed on the propaganda "Britain is best."

"The thug thinks of himself as a super patriot and his fanaticism is contagious," said Hill.

English fans sang "God save the Queen" during clashes at Frankfurt Friday and West German fans regularly wear the banned swastika symbol of Nazi Germany.

Hill believes economic change in Britain during the 1980s accelerated fragmentation of the working classes, producing those who can aspire to more wealth and an underclass of low-paid or unemployed manual workers who see only a poor future. It is from

the latter group, he says, that the English hooligan is mainly drawn.

"He is the descendant of cannon fodder, born to use his brawn not his brain, and he sees no prospect of change. So, quite logically, he embraces a way of life which asserts his failings as virtues."

"The football hooligan glories in his reputation as philistine, he is a bastion of bigoted intransigence," Hill said.

Prime motivation — fun

Ian Stoddart, a film producer who made the British television documentary "The Hooligan" in 1985 during several months of mixing with football supporters involved in violence, says fun is the prime motivation.

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